

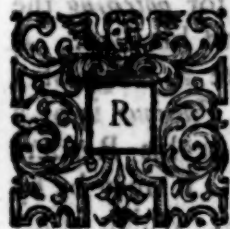
THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1732.

A View of the Weekly ESSAYS and DISPUTES in this Month.

Hyp-Doctor, May 2. N^o 73.

*A Caudle for Caleb: Or, an Antidote
for an empty Purse.*



Reasoning with the *Fog-pates* (as he calls the Writers against the Ministry) is administering good Physick to an obstinate Patient, who is determin'd not to take it. Such a Patient is Mr. *D'Anvers*; who, tho' he usurps the Character of a national Chirurgeon, yet his proper Case requires him to be cut for the Simples.

Every Paragraph he pens is a Reply to itself. His Arguments always convince you of the contrary of what he intends. He has gain'd over numerous Converts to the Court-Interest by his contradictory Turns. I am credibly inform'd that the late D—— of O—— became a Convert to the Government by reading the *Craftsman* against the Administration. And a *Frenchman* tells me, that the three last *Fog-pate* Journals have influenc'd six Nonjurors of his Acquaintance to swallow *de Oats* to K. George all together.

In a late Consultation between *Peter Fool's-Cap*, a Stationer, *Catharine Cryout*, a Hawker, *Luke Labour-in-vain*, one of Mr. P——'s Writers,

A and *Moll Mercury*, there was a strong Debate which would be the most advantageous Project, to set up a Paper for or against the Government. 'Twill never do, quoth *Kate*, the *Craftsman* has spoil'd all; it costs me more to whet my Whistle for crying them than the Thing comes to. *Peter* said he was e'en a sham'd to ask for *Fog's* Journal; he had been call'd *Fog-pate Fool's-Cap* about it, which Names he should hardly lose to his dying Day. *Luke* said, a warm Stickler for my L—— B—— was reading a *Craftsman* against reducing the Land-Tax; five Country Gentlemen, three of them Tories, and two wry-fac'd Whigs, took him up — What, the Country Journal against easing the Country Party? I always suspected some Roguery at the Bottom of this *Caleb D'Anvers*; but could not be persuaded of it till now. He's an Enemy to the Country Interest — We'll vote for the Ministry; they are our Benefactors; these *Fogs* and *Calebs* our Oppressors. Ay, says *Moll*, not a Mortal takes up a *Craftsman* or *Fog* at my Shop, but the Word is, Well, what are these doating Prigs upon to Day? some say they are retain'd to write against the Court, for no Body reads *Fog* now but turns Whig, nor the *Craftsman*, but thinks better of the *Hyp-Doctor*.

H

T

The *Craftsman* compares the political Establishment of England to a Pair of Scales. (See p. 30.) and seems desirous to finger the Scales and handle the Plumbs; he is for his Turn in the Advantage, for a Snack in the Prize of the Golden Fleece; *Caleb* cries out to go Halves in the Perquisites; and tho' he quotes the Prophet's Words against the Ministry, the Truth on't is, he groans mightily himself to loll upon the Beds of Ivory, yea, to stretch himself upon the Couches, the good Places: He sighs at last only to eat the Lambs out of the Flock, &c. to pick a Tit-bit upon a wealthy Employment. *Caleb's* Love is in the Cupboard: He would drink Wine in Bowls, and anoint himself with the chief Ointments, that is, he would be greas'd with some 10,000l. a Year or so, at the Head of Affairs. He exclaims in the mean Time that none are griev'd with the Afflictions of Joseph. Poor *Roguy*! Does no body mind the Cares of the *Craftsman*? And yet his party-colour'd Joseph's Coat is on him still; but he wants to be Joseph, the first Minister, with Benjamin's Mejs, and the Cup in his Sack's Mouth: *Caleb* feels in his Pocket to see if he be not one of the lean Kine, or to be preferr'd the wrong Way, like Pharaoh's Baker: —

The Afflictions of Joseph! The Lamentations of Mr. D'Anvers, that he is not in Power! John Taylor's pennyless Pilgrimage, or the Travels of Twelvence! Gentlemen; pray remember the *Craftsman*; something for *Caleb's* Christmas-Box this Easter — You are not griev'd for the Afflictions of Joseph.

Hard Times, no Money stirring, was always the Complaint; and from thence the *Craftsman* infers a real universal Poverty in earnest. But the Cry of no Money is no Argument there is none: There was never a greater Complaint of Trade than in 1720, and that very Year the Exports were extraordinary.

The *Craftsman* is exceedingly out in his Doctrine of the Balance, the

Scales. The more equally Wealth is distributed among the whole People, the less will be the Dependence of those who must perform the lowest and most laborious Works, upon those that employ them; and the less their Dependence, the less will they work. The *Craftsman* is a Leveller: But suppose every Tradesman, Labourer, Artificer or Servant of Mr. P — was worth 9000l. a Year, how would he be serv'd by them? The Equilibrium of a Government is the due Subordination of the necessary Classes and Degrees among Mankind: Equality destroys that Subordination, therefore it destroys Order, which subsists upon Degrees; and the Destruction of Order is the Destruction of all Society, to which *Caleb* as an *Ignis Fatuus* is conducting us. Let him not therefore set up for botching the State, which is beyond his Last. A Craftsman is no more a Judge of a first Minister than a Paviour is of a Jeweller: If *Caleb* or his Readers complain of Poverty, it may be by dabbling in Politicks, which is not their Trade: A Man may get Money at his Work, but none by reading *Fog* or the *Craftsman*.

Daily Journal, May 3.

E Vindication of Bishop Burnet: In a Letter signed S. T. to Mr. Osborne, occasion'd by his last London Journal. (See p. 31.)

THIS Writer says, when he saw three Facts magisterially and positively asserted, in the *London Journal* of April 15, (See p. 18.) which he had Reason to know were absolutely false, he thought himself entitled to call upon Mr. Osborne for his Authority and Proofs; which he has not yet given, but says it would be immoral, and breaking thro' the Ties of Conversation and private Friendship, to name the Persons from whom he had those Facts. Now, Sir, proceeds this Writer, a Man who had either

either *Prudence*, or any *Regard* to the *moral Obligation* to *Truth*, or to his own *Reputation*, would not have positively asserted in *Print*, *Facts*, which might probably be disputed, without having first obtain'd *Leave* of his *Authors* to *vouch* them, in *Case* of *Need*; and if they refus'd, would give no *Credit* to what they related. Either your *Vouchers* are (as you say) *Men of Honour*, and then they will appear; or else they are *Men of no Honour*, perhaps *Falstaff's Men in Buckram*, and then as they can't appear, the whole *Load* of these *forg'd Stories* must remain with you.

Should an inquisitive Reader ask, who this *Osborne* is, that settles the Characters of *Kings*, *Princes*, and *Bishops*, that he never saw, has *Anecdotes* from great *Men* that must be *nameless*, and whose *Authority* (if you believe himself) would be equal to any *Man's* in the *Kingdom*; would not the Answer raise a *Laugh*, mixed with *Indignation*?

In the *Journal* of the 15th are these Words: 'Dr. *Burnet* had said, that the *Depression* of *France* was the governing *Principle* of this *Prince's* *Life*; and had he added, As *France* was an *Enemy* to the *Rights* of *Mankind*, he had certainly been right.' And had Mr. *Osborne* added, And in what other *Sense* can the *Dr.* be understood? there had been no *Occasion* of coining his *three Facts*, he had spar'd me the *Trouble* of calling upon him for his *Vouchers*, and himself the *Shame* of confessing that he had none. And yet this only could be the *Sense* of the *Bishop's* Words, who had by *Facts* set forth in his *History*, how early the *Prince* of *Orange* set himself at the *Head* of that noble *Struggle* for the *Liberties* of *Holland* against the *Invasion* of *France*, the amazing *Stand* this young *Prince* then made, and the *Alliances* into which he drew almost all the *Powers* of *Europe*, against the Attempts of *Lewis XIV.* for universal *Monarchy*.

As to the *ill Usage* I mention'd Bp. *Burnet's* Family to have suffer'd from a certain *Quarter*, which you say you will believe nothing about; whenever it shall be proper to lay that *Matter* open, it shall not depend upon the *Credibility* of the *Relater*, or *Thing* related, but on *Facts* and *Vouchers* (well known to your *Principals*) which will convince any one, who is not paid for *Disbelieving*.

To your first idle Story I had oppos'd the *Improbability* that a *Promise* in *Holland* should have *Weight* enough to promote an unacceptable *Man* in *England*. I might have added many other *Improbabilities*; as that *Queen Mary*, if the *King* had a personal *Dislike* to the *Dr.* should be ignorant of it; or that knowing it, she should engage to *serve* him. I also oppos'd to it an indisputable *Matter* of *Fact*, viz. That when the *See* of *Salisbury* became vacant, he went to solicit the *King* for it, in *Behalf* of *Dr. Lloyd*: The *King* coldly answer'd, he design'd it for another, and the next Day *Dr. Burnet* himself was nominated to that *See*. You would evade this by coining a *Piece* of *secret History*, which you are honest enough to own you have no *Authority* for. Who, pray, inform'd you that he ever desir'd to go to *Lambeth*? Does his great and uninterrupted *Friendship* with *Dr. Tillotson* favour of one who had been cross'd in his *Views* to the same *Dignity*? Or, was it likely *Dr. Burnet* should neglect a present *Preferment* of 3000l. a Year, in *Hopes* of a greater, which might not fall in his *Life-time*, and to which his present *Promotion* would be no *Hindrance*?

As to your second *Fact*, since that, like your former *Tale*, stands unattested, I am at *Liberty* to call it a *Forgery*; especially as there are *Letters* and a *Character* of the *Bishop* by the *Marquis* of *Hallifax*, which no ways agree with your *Quotations*.

Your third *Fact* stands thus: One *Osborne*, a weekly *Writer*, and some say

say a Writer in Pay, affirms, that a noble Lord (who consents not to be named) told him, That some Body else (who must too be nameless) had told him that he stood with an ill Grace in the History, till granting the Bp. a Favour at Court, he told another nameless Friend of this Lord (who told him again) that he must go and alter his whole Character. Now how will you reconcile this Kind of Proceeding to common Honesty in an Historian? (as you allow the Bp. to be an honest Man;) or to common Sense, if he was dishonest?

I never mention'd his being Chaplain and Clerk of the Closet as Instances of Confidence: But sure they are Facts that disprove a personal Dislike, as not enduring a Man's Company. But as to his being made Preceptor to the Duke of Gloucester, a perfect Cheat in Politicks would have known, that this was a Mark of the highest personal Confidence.

You mention his going with the Prince to England only as a Thing that could not be refused. I say, it was what K. William could not ask, but of a Man that was acceptable and necessary to him, and in whom he had the utmost Confidence. Dr. Burnet was then married to a noble Lady in Holland, of a very great Fortune: He was out-law'd for Treason in England: Had the Expedition proved unfortunate, what personal Hazards did he not run, which might have been avoided by his quietly waiting the Event at the Hague?

You say, had he stood well with the King, would he have said in his History, that he had one Vice, &c. Pray, why must this be so abominable a Vice, as you are pleased to term it? — The Bishop only says of K. William, That he had no Vice but of one Sort, in which he was cautious and secret. O glorious Prince! Look thro' the Historians of all Ages, and shew me such another King! who had but one Vice, and far from being above the Rules of De-

cency, took Care to conceal even that from giving Offence, or setting an ill Example!

Grubstreet Journal, May 4. N^o 122.

Of Marriage.

A Correspondent relates a Conversation he had with some Gentlemen about Matrimony, which was the most eligible, that or a single State: There was but one married Man, who, upon the Company's appealing to his Decision, gave his Judgment in Favour of the latter. This Gentleman, call'd *Clorius*, has a great Fortune, is young, witty, and well bred, a Man of Honour, Ingenuity and Candour, tho' not of strict Virtue in all Respects; but tho' for some Years he has been, in the Town-Phrase, a Man of Pleasure, yet he never debauch'd the Wife or the Daughter of any Man, but contented himself with such as he found debauched to his Hand.

He first acquainted the Company with the Considerations that induc'd him to marry. I had long deliberated says he, the Inconveniencies of a single Life, the Irregularities often incident to it, and the Disorders too frequently occasion'd by an illicit Commerce with the Fair Sex. And as I had, on the other Hand, observed, that most of the unhappy Marriages proceeded from the Avarice of Mankind, this made me resolve, as I had a very sufficient Fortune of my own, not to object against a Woman I lik'd, for not having a proportionable Fortune. Besides, by this I might avoid that scandalous Practice of settling my whole Estate on my first Issue Male: I know nothing more monstrous than for Parents to talk of natural Affection towards their Progeny, and yet leave all their younger Children Beggars, to enrich, very probably, a prodigal extravagant Heir. These Things being consider'd, and finding

I should be able to confine myself within the Limits of the nuptial Appointment, I imagin'd a Tour into the Country would be proper to find out a Woman suitable to my Mind; Women of Town Education being but too generally either Prudes or Coquets. At last I met with an honest Gentleman's Daughter, who in all Respects seem'd unexceptionable: Her I married; with her I live; yet with her am I unhappy; tho' she is so mild, gentle and good-natur'd, that had she not one Fault (which I find to be too common a one) I would not exchange her for all the Pomp and Luxury of the most voluptuous Eastern Monarch. What I mean is, that indecent Disregard, with which married Women treat their own Families, by neglecting at home those Advantages of Dress and Cleanliness, which seldom fail of engaging the Affections of a sensible Man. To this Cause may, in great Measure, be attributed the straying of so many married Men to lewd Women of the Town; and to this I must wholly impute the Uneasiness I at present labour under.

The Writer hereupon remarks, that tho' there might be too much Truth in *Clorius's* Observations, yet he was not convinc'd that the Charge in general was just. And to argue from a casual Abuse to the entire Disuse of a Thing, is an unfair Way of Reasoning. No wise Man will consider any Condition in this World, but as a State of Imperfection. He that considers the Nature and Design of Marriage, will see, that as Propagation is necessary for the Support of Mankind, so Marriage is truly wise and political, for the Sake of Decency and Order: And if some Women be sluttishly indolent, this can never be a just Foundation for condemning in general what is attended with so many important Advantages. 'Tis a Shame indeed any one Lady should be of this Charac-

ter. The utmost Delicacy is requir'd to keep our Passions alive. A Solitude for the Decency of our Person is a good Expedient for this End, But there is besides a Necessity of banishing all Obscenity and loose Conversation from our Intercourse with the Fair Sex.

*Not that warm thoughts of the transporting joy
Can shock the chasteſt, or the nicest cloy:
But obscene words, too gross to move desire,
Like heaps of ſewel, do but choak the fire.*

Duke of Buckingham's Essay on Poetry.

Free Briton, May 4. N^o 127.

*Farther Thoughts on the Reduction of
the Land-Tax. (See p. 23.)*

JOHN de Witt, perhaps the ablest Minister in the modern World, who still survives the cruel Fate he suffer'd, in his Book called *The true Interest, &c. of Holland and West Friesland*, proposes that Imposts be first laid on Goods of home Consumption; the *Luxury* and then the *Necessaries* of Life; publick Employments of Profit; and then all Artists, Tradesmen and Mechanicks; after which he thinks the Farmers, the Husbandmen, and Graziers ought to share the Burden; but a Land-Tax he treats of as the last Method to relieve the publick Exigencies. And if this be an intolerable Grievance in *Holland*, it must at least be a very grievous Thing in *England*.

The distant Parts of this Kingdom, and the great Cities and Towns cannot be so sensible of this Grievance. In all the remote Parts of this Country, the Tax never was levied, according to the Value of the Estates, nor ever can be; and if one County pays but 8*d.* in the Pound, whilst another pays 2*s.* the former must be insensible of the Weight, as also of the considerable Ease by the Abatement of this Tax.

London, Bristol, &c. are apt to imagine the Land-Tax a less Evil than the Salt-Tax: For as the Land-Owners

Owens in such great Towns are an *inconsiderable* Number, to the vast Body of *Inhabitants* who pay nothing to the *Land-Tax*, few are sensible how heavy it falls on those who are immediately subject to so *unequal* a Charge. In 1731, there were near 80,000 Houses inhabited within the *Bills of Mortality*. Among these 80,000 *Housekeepers*, there are not above 10,000 *Land-Owners*; so that this Tax falls upon one Man, when it should fall upon eight. Besides, it appears that there are, *communibus annis*, about 6000 empty Houses within the same District; but the *Land-Owners* must pay this Tax, whether their Estates are *tenanted* and their *Rents paid*, or not.

Monied Men, another vast Body, contribute little or nothing to this Tax. Their *Stock* in Trade can never be known, and is always *assessed* but a Trifle; Money lent on *Mortgages* never is taxed, and *Stock* in the *Funds* has the publick Faith to exempt it; so that by having unequal Advantages against the *Landed Interest*, the monied Men devour the Country Gentlemen, and work the most antient Families out of their *Inheritances*.

Yet, as was observ'd by the *honourable Person* in the *Administration*, they come and declaim against the *Salt-Tax*: 'They tell us, says he, that we ought to tax the *Rich*, and not the *Poor*; and pray don't tax the *poor monied Man* of 100,000*l.* in *Stock*, but tax the *rich Country Gentleman* of 500*l.* a Year. Don't lay on a *Salt-Tax*, to which every Man pays a just Proportion according to his Substance; but impose a heavy *Land-Tax*, to which those, who can best afford to pay the most, are at all Times least assessed.'

Daily Courant, May 5.

Of Governing by a Party.

IN Answer to the last *Craftsman* (which see p. 30.) this Writer says,

Will this Gentleman look back to those *blessed Times*, the four last Years of *Q. Anne*, the ever-memorable Administration of *Oxford* and *Bolingbroke*; and tell us how it was then? Was there ever such an entire engrossing of all *Employments* of Profit by one Party, as at that Time; Was not every *Whig* turn'd out, and a *Mark* set upon every one, who profess'd a Zeal for the present *Royal Family*?

So that could this *Hireling* prove that not the least *Countenance* is shewn in this *Reign* to any but *Whigs*, which he knows is not the *Truth*; yet what Right has he, or his *Tribe*, to complain of the *Tables being turn'd upon them*?

Are these the Men, who so lately declar'd, that they would not accept the *Administration*, if it were offer'd them; and so often boasted, that their *Opposition* proceeded from their Zeal for the *Publick*, and not from any *Disappointment* or Desire of *Employments* of Profit? Pray, Sir, are you now commission'd to declare, that your *Patron* is willing to accept of his old *Employment* of *Cofferer*?

Are all the Gentlemen in the *Opposition*, in a Body, *Jacobites*, *Tories*, *Republicans*, &c. so impatient of *Employments*? Or do you mean your *Master* and his little *Faction*? If you mean the former, pray tell me, can your *Patron* swallow *Schism Acts*, and all the Engines of *High-Church* bigotted Priests? If not (as I think he still affects to be thought a *Whig*) I believe the *Party* he is now so closely link'd with, would soon spew out him, and his deluded Admirers.

You talk of taking Turns in *Employment* of Profit. Have you settled your *Scheme*? How long must the *Tories* continue in *Employment* till the whole *Tribe* have had their Turns? Or how long is a Turn to last? And when will it come again to the Turn of the *Whigs*? Your *Scheme* is entirely new, and what I believe was never

never attempted to be put in Practice; every Administration, Whig or Tory, always contenting themselves to continue in Power and Employments of Profit, as long as they could.

As to the idle Position, which the Craftsman himself cannot forbear ridiculing, tho' he argues very gravely upon it, That the prevailing Party, by continuing in Employments of Profit, will be able to purchase all the Lands in the Kingdom: How few Employments are there of great Profit? How many Casualties, that no Man continues seven Years in any of them? And how few, that do not generally live up to the full Income of their Places and Estates?

As how to get rid of the Army is always uppermost in the Thoughts of these Male-contents; that they might not dare to execute any rash Design, a second Time, he concludes by recommending it to every Tory in the Kingdom, to give this for his Motto; —Remember the Army.

Universal Spectator, May 6. N^o 187.

A Description of Scarborough in Yorkshire: In a Letter to a Friend in Town.

THIS Place is exceedingly romantic: It lies in the Form of a Crescent to the main Ocean, of which you have an unbounded Prospect; and is built upon the Declivity, and almost at the Foot of a large Hill. It is wall'd and moated round, except only where it lies open to the Sea, or adjoins to the Castle.

The Castle is well fortified, spreads itself far along the Coast, and is built upon a lofty Promontory, which reaches far into the Sea. It overlooks two Stone Piers, which form a capacious Haven, which tho' very commodious, yet is not large enough to receive the Number of Ships which belong to the Place. The Cliffs of the Castle are of a most amazing Height, and may be more

truly describ'd in the following Lines than those the Poet made them for.

Come on, Sir, here's the place---Stand still---

How fearful

And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!

The crows and choughs, that wing the mid-way air;

Shew scarce so gross as beetles. Half way down Hangs one that gathers Samphire; dreadful trade! Methinks he seems no bigger than his head:

The fishermen who walk upon the beach Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring bark Diminish'd to her cock; her cock, a buoy,

Almost too small for sight. The murmuring surge That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,

Cannot be heard so high. I'll look no more, Lest my brain turn, and thro' deficient sight Topple down headlong.-----

The Buildings of the Town are mostly uniform, neat, regular, large and commodious; and the Streets very spacious.

I don't think it in the Power of Art, to furnish out a more magnificent Scene, or to amuse the Imagination with a more agreeable Pleasure, than what we here receive from the Immensity of the Ocean, and at the Sight of that vast Expanse of Waters, which often appears loaded with a prodigious Number of Ships, which, to the Eye of the distant Beholder, looks like a Forest of stately Oaks, or lofty Cedars.

Upon the Recess of the Sea, there is a fine Parterre upon the Sands; when all Sorts of gallant Exercises and Divertisements go forward there. And 'tis usual for the Ladies to bathe here, publicly and frequently, in the Sea.

If you turn your Eyes from the Sea, your Prospect is terminated with high Hills; and the intermediate Space affords a beautiful Variety of verdant Meads, fruitful Valleys, pleasant Groves, and convenient Seats. But towards the Sea, sure the Face of Nature makes no where so grotesque a Figure! Here you meet with Meads among Rocks, and Rocks among Meads; gloomy Caverns, and aspiring Towers.

Several

Several Treatises have been written upon the *medicinal Waters* here. They are powerfully *cathartic* and *diuretic*; but contrary to the Nature of other *Cathartics*, they communicate a sensible Alacrity to the Mind, and much Vigour to the Body: They give a due Tone and Elasticity to the Stomach, and make all the other Parts discharge their Offices to Advantage.

In fine, considering the very obliging and inoffensive Frankness, and the great Politeness of the Conversation here, and the gay Pleasures and Amusements which the Place affords; but more particularly in regard to that bright *Constellation of Luminaries* (the Ladies) who never fail to grace and adorn this *Hemisphere*; I think few Places so agreeable.

Weekly Register, May 6. N^o 108.

Character of a Miser.

RICHES in the Hand of a beneficent Man are a Blessing to the Publick: Such an one is only the Steward of Providence, and the noble Means of correcting the Inequalities of Fortune, of relieving the Miserable, and spreading Happiness to all within the Reach of his Acquaintance.

But the same Affluence in Possession of a Miser is a publick Curse, and he himself a Creature that deserves to be despis'd as a Shame to human Nature. 'Tis very difficult for a covetous Man to be an honest Man; but allow him to be so, his hoarding his Gains is negatively a Wrong to Society. A Miser's Chest is like a Whirlpool, that draws in every thing within its Vortex, but returns nothing back. Whoever proposes to amass a large Fortune, must lay down such Principles to himself as are injurious to others. He must be mean in Spirit, and base in Heart; cunning and cruel; a Composition the worst that

enters into the Mold of Mankind. The Wretch who is worth 100,000*l.* looks upon it as an Equivalent for the Loss of Virtue and Honour, as worth more than Mercy, and preferable to Generosity and Humanity. Oppression has been his Business, and he has made the very Poor he refuses to relieve. Riches have been the sole End of his Desires; he starved himself with 50*l.* and does the same with 100,000 *l.* At last grown old in Vice, and even more fond of his Treasures, his Heirs wait impatiently for his Death: He dies, and no Body bewails him; his greedy Executors divide the Spoil before he is cold, and the Curses of the Injur'd follow him to the Grave.

§. The Power of Gold.

The Writer merrily says, that tho' Gold be stil'd *the Root of all Evil*, he is of another Opinion; that the *Portuguese*, who seem to be best acquainted with it, have given a true Character of it in the Motto to their Coin: For tho' some imagine *In hoc Signo vincas* alludes only to the Cross that appear'd to *Constantine*, it is rather a publick Evidence of the Power of Gold. I myself have apply'd this Meaning with all Success: I was once taken ill, and apply'd to a *Physician* to no Purpose, till I shew'd him one of these enchanting Pictures, with its Motto, and then he bid me depend on a Recovery. I apply'd the same Spell to a *Lawyer* and a *Priest*, to the same Purpose. Nay, a *Courtier* who had long broken his Promise with me, grew honest, upon my touching his Hand with a few of these, and did my Business presently. And even my *Friends*, and those who declar'd themselves superior to this Charm, could never serve me effectually without it. So that at last I am persuaded that a *golden Cross* is the best of any, and *In hoc Signo vincas* the truest Motto in the World.

Crafts

Craftsman, May 6. N^o 305.

Dissertation on Chairs and Stools,

CHairs have been highly esteemed in all Ages and Countries. The pompous Carrs in which the Poets placed their Deities, were no more than *flying Chairs*: And the *triumphal Chariots* of the Greeks and Romans, were only *fine, carved Chairs*, drawn upon Wheels; something like to which is the Custom in several Corporations of *England*, of carrying the *successful Candidates* in a *great-armed Chair*, or upon the Shoulders of their *Electors*.

There was the *Curule Chair* amongst the *Romans* for the chief Officers of State. And the *Chairs* in which Kings are crowned, are carefully preserved in all Countries. The *Chair* of *Edward the Confessor* is still kept in *Westminster-Abbey*, in which our Kings are seated at their Coronation. It is a *plain, hard, wooden Chair* without any *Cushion*; which seems to suggest to the Person placed in it, that his Situation is seldom *easy*, and that he should be *humble* notwithstanding his *Exaltation*. The Superstitious think the *Chair* of that good Prince instantly conveys the same Goodness to all who are seated in it, and presently begin to flatter them, as the Poet does *Clause* in the *Beggars Bush*:

Since thou art King, who would not have thee so?

But this I take to be fabulous; Tho' I have often thought it odd, that as soon as any one gets a Crown on his Head, all the Clergy should be obliged to pray for him, as a *most religious and gracious King*; which is certainly the most extraordinary Kind of *Hereditary Right*.

This puts me in mind of *Ecclesiastical Chairs*, and the *Chairs* of our two Universities; *Divinity Chairs*, *Chairs* for Philosophy, Mathematicks, &c. When a Man prates dogmatically upon what he does not understand,

he is said to speak *ex Cathedra*, or *from the Chair*: This is ironical; for our *Cathedral Churches* took their Name from the *Chair* or *Stall*, in which the Bishop used to preside. But the *apostolical Chair* at *Rome* is the most extraordinary; it has, as we are told, a large Hole in the Seat of it, something like a *Close-Stool*, thro' which two of the Cardinals examine the new-elected Pope.

The Lord Mayor's *Chair* was formerly a Seat of great Dignity, and we still speak of the Aldermen *above* or *below* the *Chair*. Publick Companies have also their *Chairs*; and tho' they are of modern Institution, 'tis wonderful to see the Deference paid to them by the *Proprietors*.

The *Chair* of the House of Commons is of great Authority; and the Person who fills it, never enters the House without three low Bows to it, before he take his Place in it; and whenever he rises to speak, the whole Assembly cry out, *the Chair, the Chair!*

The *Jews* were ruled by the *Chair* of *Moses*, and the Christians by that of *St. Peter*. Both Houses of Parliament, and all the Corporations in *Great Britain* are kept in Order by *Chairs*. They are the Fountain of all the liberal Arts. The Respect, Honour, and even Adoration of Mankind are paid to *Chairs*.

Stools are *Chairs* of an inferior Order; and there are *Stools* of Honour and of *Infamy*. Of the former is the antient *Tripod*, or *three-legged Stool*, whence the Heathen Oracles were delivered. That censorious God *Momus* has still his *Tripod* at *Cambridge*. To sit upon a little *Stool*, called the *Tabouret*, in the Queen's Presence, is the highest Honour of a Female Subject in *France*.

The *Stools* of *Infamy* are the *Ducking-Stool*, for female *Shrews*, which may also be very serviceable against *scurrilous Writers*; and the *Stool* of *Repentance*, an *Ecclesiastical Stool*, but extended of late to *civil*

Cases,

Cases, and I hope the Precedent will be followed ——— It would afford a diverting Spectacle at least, to see Mr. *Walsingham* in a *Ducking Stool*, and his Patron on the *Stool of Repentance*.

After this Mr. *D'Anvers* tells the following Dream. Falling asleep, says he, in my own *Elbow Chair*, I was immediately convey'd by the Force of Imagination, into a large and most delightful *Garden*, so artfully diversify'd, that it put me in mind of *Windsor Forest*.

Where order in variety we see,
And where, tho' all things differ, all agree.

I presently saw a great Company of People drawing near, at the Head of which was a *most august Person*, who seemed to be Master of the Garden. I mixed myself with the Croud of Spectators, and we came at last to a *pleasant Mount*, which our royal Guide ascended, with his own Eyes to take a View of the Country about it. A *large Chair* was erected for this Purpose; but as soon as he got up, a *certain corpulent Man*, who seemed his *chief Minister*, placed the *Chair* directly to the *South*, where a *sumptuous Hospital* presented itself, and near it a *pleasant Villa*, which belonged to himself. The royal Person at length was desirous to take a Prospect another Way; but the Minister endeavoured to persuade him against it, assuring him all behind was bleak and barren. But the *Chair* being made to turn upon an Axis, a *certain great Person* who stood near, privately gave it a little Shove to the *left*, which gave him the Prospect of a large and populous City: The People express'd their Joy in loud Acclamations, to see their Sovereign's Face turned towards them; and he discovered hereby that he had been deceived by his *Minister*, who had represented this City as the Sink of Disaffection. Upon this he gave the *Chair* another Push with his own

Strength, by which his Back was quire turned upon the *Hospital* and *Villa*. On a sudden, methought, black Clouds gathered around it; and a Storm of Thunder and Lightning battered down the *Villa*, whilst the *A Royal Hospital* adjoining remained, like *Jupiter's Oak*, untouched. The Sun shone gloriously where he cast his Eyes, and discovered a vast plentiful Country, crouded with Multitudes of People, who cry'd out, *Long live the King; and may that venerable Tree, which now stands before him, soon bear its proper Fruit!* But as I was turning to see *what Tree* they meant, I awoke, and discovered all to be but Delusion and a *Dream*.

Fog's Journal, May 6. N^o 183.

C The Revolution to whom owing.

FOG says, the whole Herd of ministerial Writers are repaired to their respective Posts, and seem under a violent Commotion at the Remarks lately made in this Paper on K — W —.

D He first rallies the *Hyp Doctor*; and says, among other Things, that he has obviated one Objection made to the immoderate Praise of his Hero, that his Debts are unpaid; and from an abundant Zeal has exceeded both his Patrons and his Party, in offering to pay K — W —'s Debts himself; an ample Security, which should quiet the *Fogpates*, and prevent any more Clamour of that Kind!

E But he is chiefly concerned with F *Walsingham* and *Osborne*; and notwithstanding all they have advanced, is still of Opinion, that what he has said on this Subject remains unanswered.

G One Advantage, he says, they lay in his Way, that thro' their Excess of Zeal, they are drawn into such contradictory Assertions as often answer one another. One while Mr. *Osborne* says there is not the least Connexion between the Character of

of K ——— W ——— and the Reasonableness or Unreasonableness of the Revolution: And in the same Breath he says, 'That great Man is disgrac'd on Purpose to throw an Odium on the Revolution.' He desires the Distinction made by *Osborne* may be remember'd, That the Revolution itself is one Thing, and the Views of those concern'd in bringing it about, another: And shall endeavour to shew, that the Revolution is most effectually attack'd, by raising the Character of one Man at the Expence of the Nation in general.

Two Points are to be consider'd in forming a true Judgment of the Revolution; one, the Necessity of it, which I know not, says he, that any one has call'd in Question; the other, to whom the Obligation is owing. Sometimes 'tis said to be wholly owing to the P ——— of O ———, and sometimes wholly to the Providence of God. I reject neither of the Means; but had the People sat still, and trusted wholly to either, I believe it had been a long while about. But the Case was otherwise, the People form'd the Measures of their own Relief, and Providence concurr'd with them; the P ——— of O ——— supported by the one, and directed by the other, was crown'd with Success. But Mr. *Osborne* is not therefore, exclusive of the People, to attribute to him the Glory, or can he be justly call'd the Author of our Deliverance or Liberties. Had he retir'd to *Holland*, as he once declar'd he would do, if *Bishop Burnet* may be believ'd, unless the Nation was settled to his Mind; and had the Nation by that Means been left to the Mercy of a Prince, who, those Writers assert was of a Religion that could shew none; I doubt not but the same Spirit, which induc'd a brave People to take up Arms for their Defence, would not have deserted them by the Caprice of one Man; they were not a tumultuous Faction, it was the Na-

tion itself, the Legislators, who resorted to the last Remedy for preserving the Constitution.

The P ——— of O ——— acted the Part suitable to himself, to his own Principles, Religion and Interest, for which he had the Honour and Reward: We acted ours, and had what commonly falls to the Share of the People, the Expence.

Bishop Burnet says, that both the Praise and Reward of the Restoration were bestowed on *Monk*, tho' a very small Share of it belong'd to him; and he only went into it dexterously enough to get much Fame and great Rewards.

The representing the People as owing the Enjoyment of what they so nobly contended for, to the Grace and Bounty of the P ——— of O ——— when he could not, without Violation of Faith, but leave them in the free Enjoyment of their Liberties, is really traducing his Memory, instead of doing any real Service to it.

London Journal, May 6. N^o 671.

Remarks on the Passages in Voltaire which relate to the English.
(See p. 20.)

THIS no Wonder that a Frenchman should be partial in his Characters of this Nation: But we might have expected better from one of *Voltaire's* free and generous Way of Thinking, had he not after being enrich'd with our Contributions, behav'd so ill, as to be refus'd Admittance into those noble Families, where he had been treated with very great Respect: Upon this he left *England* full of Resentment, and took occasion to write the *King of Sweden's* Life, to abuse the King and the People, the *Hanover* Family, and the *British* Nation.

As to his Comparison between the present *English* and those in *Cromwell's* Days; (see p. 17.) if, on the other Hand, he had said, that the English

English *then* were no more to be compar'd to the *present* English, than a People drunk with Enthusiasm, and wild Pretences of Liberty, and who went about *fighting abroad* to cover their *Infamy at home*, were to be compar'd to a sensible, virtuous, humane, and brave People, he had spok'd the Truth of them and us.

We are not less brave than when *Marlborough* led our Troops against the *French*; which they'll find, whenever they give us *just and proper Occasions* to shew our Courage: But, 'tis not *Courage*, but *Madness*, to fight for Fighting sake: *England* should never fight, but to *preserve the Balance of Europe*, or *protect our Trade*.

— Power is well balanc'd at present; and I wish we had never suffer'd our Merchants to be insulted: But the Government pass'd by some little Insults, for procuring a *general Peace*, and a *full and prosperous Trade*: If this End is obtain'd without going to War, the Ministers are our *Benefactors*.

Cromwell was no *wiser* in his Foreign Affairs, than he was *honest* in the Affairs at home. Quarrelling with the *Dutch* was against the Interest of the Nation; and his entering into an Alliance with *France*, was destroying the Balance of Power in *Europe*, and shew'd his *Folly and Cowardice*; for he was terribly afraid of the *French* assisting *Charles Stuart*. He was the most consummate Hypocrite in the World, and under Pretences to Liberty assum'd the most arbitrary Government. *Mazarine* craftily granted him some Conditions that seem'd advantageous; but wiser Men plainly saw, that he was the *Dupe* of the Cardinal, who us'd to call him the *Fortunate Fool*. And yet this Man is laid before us for a Pattern: His fighting *Lunatics* are compar'd to the manly *Romans* in *Scipio's* Time; and the present *wise, honest and brave English*, to *Monks and Prelates*!

As to the King's *German Dominions*, whenever they are attacked on Account of *Alliances* made by the King of *Great Britain*, 'tis highly reasonable *Great Britain* should assist *Hanover*: And if the *Act of Settlement* had said otherwise, *that Part of it* should be repeal'd, as contrary to *common Sense and Justice*; it being impossible for the *King and Elector* to act *absolutely distinct*. And tho' there may be some Inconveniencies in this, it has its Conveniencies too: The *Protestant Interest* is the stronger by it; and *Great Britain* itself, when in a War on the Continent, will be the better for it. But if this were not so, we should be content, considering what *small Evil* attends the *greatest Good*, viz. having our Kings from that *illustrious House*.

As to *Bremen and Verden*, the King of *Denmark*, from whom they were purchas'd, got them by *Conquest*, and so had the same Right to them as other Princes to Places got by *Conquest*, or as we had to *Gibraltar*, before 'twas yielded by Treaty.

D'Anvers observes, that at the Time of the *Swedish Plot*, a *certain Gentleman* is mention'd in *Gyllemborg's* Letters, not much to his Honour: But, if I remember right, *that certain Gentleman* is mention'd in those Letters, with *great Honour*, as being a *true Englishman*; and a *certain Minister* at that Time, since dead, is characterized as *being all over Germanized*.

Free Briton, May 11. N^o 128.

The Whig-Interest consider'd: In Answer to a late Craftsman. (See p. 56.)

'TIS admitted that all Constitutions are maintain'd by a due Balance of Power. Now under a *Whig Constitution* (as the present is) how are we to balance it? Are we to throw the *Whig Interest* into one Scale, and the *Tories* into another, balancing the *Whig Constitution* and the

the *Protestant Succession*, by equally dividing the Power and Riches of the Publick, between the *Friends* and *Enemies* of *this Constitution*? Or, shall we want a due Balance in the State, because the Pretender's Scale is empty?

Is it necessary for preserving *Protestantism*, to divide all Power and Property equally, between *Protestants* and *Papists*? Or, is a *Whig Succession* to expect more Favour from *Tories*, than the *Protestant Religion* from *Papists*?

Whence did *Scotland* so abound with *Jacobites* and *Tories* before the late King's Accession, but because the Lands there had scarce ever chang'd Hands? And whence is *Ireland* so well inhabited by *Whigs*, but from its Lands coming, by Purchases under *Whig Titles* and *Parliamentary Grants*, into different Hands? And since the *Preston Rebellion*, by the *Forfeitures* of Lands in *Scotland*, and the *Alteration in Tenures of Vassalage* there, the *Jacobite Faction* has been weaken'd and reduc'd, whilst the *Whig Party* has been strengthened in Proportion; by which Means the King is establish'd in his Throne, which he never can be, so long as *Whigs* and *Tories* are upon the least Equality of Rivalship.

How could the *antient Nobility* have lost their exorbitant Power, if the Lands had not passed into the Hands of the *Commons*? Or, how could the *Church* have been divested of its *most unchristian Authority*, if the over-grown Possessions of the *Priests* had not been transferr'd to *Laymen*?

The Wisdom of our Ancestors proceeded altogether upon this Principle, when *Forfeiture* of Lands became Part of the Punishment for *High-Treason*. And tho' this Method of reducing a disaffected Party can never be used but in Case of *overt Acts of Treason*; yet, if by the Distribution of his lawful Favours, a

Prince can make his *natural Friends* Men of *Property*, ought he not to do this? Is it not for the Interest of the *Constitution*, and of the *Prince*? And who can repine at this, but the *Enemies* of both?

A The Way of raising the *Whig Interest* is mild and generous, compar'd with the Methods of the *Tories*. *K. William* found it necessary to give his *Friends* what Land he had a Right to dispose of. The Reign of his Successor begun and ended with vigorous Attempts to resume these

B Grants; and such was the impartial Justice of those Times, that none but the *Whig Grants* were to be resumed. The honourable Person, now at the Head of the Administration, who had no Grants of Crown Lands, oppos'd this Torrent of Oppression; he divided the House against this unequal Design, and gave his Negative to a Scheme for stripping the *Whigs*, in this partial Manner, of their legal Rights and Inheritances.

C It should be remember'd on this Occasion, that *Henry Guy, Esq;* petition'd the House of Commons, setting forth, *That the principal Term and Interest, which the late Sir Wm. Pulteney had in a large Estate, in St. James's, Westminster, was by Grant from K. William, and was Part of the ancient Royal Bailiwick of St. James's; that he, the said H. Guy, was Executor of the said Sir William Pulteney's Will, and Trustee for his Children; that the said Lands were almost all they had in the World; that if the Bill of Resumption should pass into a Law, it would be the utter Ruin of the Family; and therefore praying to be heard by Counsel against it, &c.* This Bill dropt at that Time; but the *Tories* again reviv'd it in the latter End of that Reign, and it pass'd the House of Commons, and was lost in the House of Lords merely by an equal Division of Voices.

Thus the *Tories* were not content with buying the Lands of the *Whigs*, but

but attempted to rob them of their Lands: And have they more Affection for the *Whig-Interest* now, than they had in the late Queen's Time? Let the *Craftsman* ask his *honourable Patron*, whether the Fear of *Bills of Resumption* is quite forgot in his *Family*? Or whether he thinks he has merited so well of the Party, that his *Estate* will be safe from their Power, when the *Throne* itself is in Danger?

Daily Courant, May 11.

This Paper contains Reflections on some Passages of Mr. D'Anvers's Dissertation on Chairs. (See p. 59.)

MR. D'Anvers may be as *jocose* as he pleases upon all Sorts of *Chairs*; but I could wish, says this Writer, for the Sake of preserving that Reverence due to *crowned Heads*, and to *Majesty itself*, he had not been hurried into such indecent Expressions in speaking of the *Chair of Edward the Confessor*.

It must be own'd, this Person is free from all *Superstition*, and *Mean-spiritedness*, in flattering the Person who fills this *Chair*, with every *Royal Virtue*: The only *Salutation* he thinks belongs to his *Prince*, when seated in his *Chair*, is what the Poet gives *Clause* in the *Beggar's Bush*: This is all the *hereditary Right* he acknowledges.

He complains of the *Clergy's* being oblig'd to pray for all *Kings* as *religious* and *gracious*. I have known some too, who have thought it a little odd, and hard, to be oblig'd to pray for the *King*, as *God's Minister*, and as *having his Authority*. God knows, the *Clergy* are so apt of themselves to complain of being oblig'd to pray for the *King*, that there was little Occasion for this Writer to encourage them in such Complaints, and to justify them in it.

If *Cobblers* and *Tinkers* were the Persons who fill'd this *Chair*, I may

defy this Writer, or his *Patron*, to invent Expressions that carry more Contempt in them, than those he uses in speaking of our *Princes*.

This Gentleman is very free of his *Favours*, in bestowing his two *A Stools of Infamy* upon his *Adversaries*. If the *Ducking-Stool* be, as he says, so useful against *scurrilous Writers*, I would advise him to go into it sometimes himself, unless he rather chuses the *Pillory*; and his *Patron* has so long sat upon the *Stool of Repentance*, that I don't wonder his Situation should be *uneasy*, and that he would thank any one that would help him to a *Chair*.

Grubstreet Journal, May 11. N^o 123.

C *Affectation and Scurrility. In a Letter to a young Gentleman of Cambridge, since dead.*

TO SYLVANUS.

THE several Verses which go under your Name, have pass'd for a Kind of Proof, that you were Owner of a good Understanding; but at the same Time your Conversation affords such a frequent Scene of Childhood and Folly, that you give too much Cause for an Enemy to argue, you are destitute of even common Sense!

E You seem to have no natural Propensity to Spite or Ill-nature; but if your Temper be naturally good, to what Degree is it warped!

I appeal to yourself, if you do not find a great Satisfaction at any Thing which makes another uneasy. When you are in Company, how comes it to pass, that one or other is generally the undeserving Mark of your senseless and ill-natur'd Laughter? You scarce can suffer any Man to pass you in the Streets, without making some Remark on his Dress, his Gate, or **G** Gesture; nay, so much do you indulge your foolish Risibility, that you contract false Friendships with Persons, on purpose that they may be

be the more off their Guard, and so give you greater Opportunities of deriding them.

'Tis own'd by all, that your Cloaths are rich and well-made, and that you sometimes keep Company with Men of the best Fortunes; but these are no more to be ascrib'd to your personal Merit, than the Estate your Father got you, is to be imputed to your Industry.

As Acquaintance with the Rich serves to gratify your Pride, so are they secure from being sneer'd at by you; nor do you offer to distort the Muscles of your Face at a Man of 500*l.* a Year.

Endeavouring to raise the Company's Laughter at another's Expence, is no Proof of a generous and candid Temper; nor does succeeding in the Attempt discover the least Grain of Wit.

As for your effeminate Carriage, if you dislike being nick-named *Miss Sylvana*, be sure from henceforth not to deserve the Title.

Weekly Register, May 13. N^o 109.

Cruelty to Animals.

ONE of the sacred Writers has distinguish'd a merciful Man by *his Mercy to his Beast*: and *Mahomet* thought that Tenderness to Animals was so necessary to Humanity in general, that he made it an essential Part of a *Mussulman*.

Among us, whatever Kindness Brutes receive is chiefly owing to Whim and Caprice, or because they are instrumental to our Pleasures. A Lap-Dog, a Squirrel, a Parrot, a Monkey, a Cat, has engag'd a Lady's Affections more than a Husband or a Lover, and has been treated with more Exactness and Delicacy than a Parent or a Child. A Sportsman's Dog or Horse are his Bosom Friends; he is sonder of them than his Wife, would serve them sooner than his Brother, had rather feed them than

the Poor, and is more solicitous for their Education, and preserving the Breed, than for the Heir of his Family and Fortune: But when grown old or disabled, they are both neglected, and treated with Cruelty and Contempt.

All besides this is one continued Scene of Oppression and Misery to Brutes. A merciful Man can't pass the Streets without being a perpetual Witness to it, and feeling his own Misfortunes increas'd by a fruitless Pity for theirs. *Horses*, in particular, frequently die under the Tyranny of their Drivers, and the Hardship of their Toil, and we even make a Sport of their Miseries.

Throwing at *Cocks* is an annual Inhumanity. *Bull-baiting* is a standing Diversion, and the Pain of the Creature at the Stake, and the Wounds of his Enemies the Dogs, is sometimes Sport to the Great and Polite, as well as the Butcher and Carman. *Duck-hunting* is another of the same Kind, and an *Owl* is often join'd to double the Cruelty and Entertainment together. *Cock-fighting* and *Horse-racing* are Barbarities in the highest Vogue, and Ladies are now as fond of the last, as the most savage amongst us.

But who or what are they which we treat in this inhuman Manner? Why, Part of the Works of the Deity we worship, Creatures made like ourselves, as fond of Pleasure and as sensible of Pain; only rang'd in a lower Rank of Life, perhaps to try how we should deserve more Happiness, by being studious to preserve theirs.

Our Mildness to them would certainly teach us to be more mild to one another; and, if Children were to be us'd early to treat them in such a Manner, they would grow habitually compassionate, and never tyrannize in greater Power, when they had made a proper Use of less: Which alone is a sufficient Motive for

for Parents to discourage betimes every Spark of Savageness in their Offspring, and use them to Lenity and Mercy.

Applebee's Journal, May 13.

Of Education.

Fili tibi sunt? Erudi illos. Eccius.

THE true End of Education is to give young Persons such Principles, as may most easily conduct them to Happiness, and enable them to distinguish false Pleasure and Happiness from the true. 'Tis a usual Comparison, that the Mind of Children is like Wax, capable of any Impression, or like Paper, on which we may write what Sentiments we please; which *Don Saverio*, the learned *Spaniard*, has improved in his Emblems, for the Institution of a Christian Prince, by representing a Canvas stretch'd on a Frame, and ready to be painted, with this Motto, *ad omnia, apt alike to all.*

Arts and Sciences are too often mistaken for all that is necessary to form a Man; whereas one may be a very ill and unhappy Man, with all the Learning in the World. Youth ought to be perfectly instructed in the Notions of Right and Wrong, to have the true Ideas of those Things they are most likely to meet with in the World, and be directed to the proper Ends, to which their Actions ought to tend. Arts and Sciences will then indeed become beneficial and ornamental, which otherwise might not only prove useless, but dangerous.

They are therefore far wide of the Mark, who make the Education of Youth so laborious and abstruse a Thing; whereas there is little more to be done, than to inculcate true Notions of Things, not as characterised in this or that Language, or defined in such and such Books, but as they are in Nature, and as they are likely to experience them in the Course of Life.

But then this Knowledge is not to be wrought into them by Chiding and harsh Usage; on the contrary, they are to be treated tenderly; we must descend to their Capacities, and lead them gently Step by Step, and by a proper *Indulgence* render a proper *Restraint* more easy.

Parents ought also to take great Care, that their Children never hear or see base or flagitious Things. Young Minds receive the Impression of whatever passes before them, not only more readily, but retain it longer, than at any other Stage of Life; and this may perhaps have been the Reason, why the Children of so many Princes and great Men, seeing the Licentiousness of a Court, have proved Tyrants and Debauchees. Nay, an Age has been so debauch'd, that to be vicious and effeminate has given the best Title to Preferment: Thus, after the Death of *Nero*, the strongest Party in the Palace were for exalting *Otho* to the Empire, because of the Similarity of their Manners.

But the true and solid Basis, both of our Conduct, and the bringing up our Offspring, is *Religion*; for tho' their Passions should happen to betray them into some Extravagancies, just religious Principles are most likely to retrieve and establish them in that Course of Morality and Virtue, which must render Life easy, honourable and useful, and themselves worthy of those glorious Endowments they have receiv'd from their Creator.

Universal Spectator, May 13. N° 188.

THE greatest Part of this Paper is a Letter from a young Lady who liv'd with another young Lady, her Cousin; giving an Account of their different Tastes, one admiring the Play call'd the *Blazing Comet*, the other the *Married Philosopher*. My Cousin *Maria*, says she, is much given

given to the Sublime, and I as fond of plain Sense. Since the first-nam'd Play came down, her common Discourse is almost unintelligible. As I was walking with her in the Garden, on a fine Day, she broke out into the following Lines,

*See, groveling mortal, see th' eternal blaze,
View here the inky sun's unbiass'd ways:
Let loose thy soul i' ætherial paths divine,
And teach thy earth-born thoughts the road
of mine.
Amazing, dazzling be th' eternal shine!*

I express'd myself surpriz'd at the Epithet *inky*. She told me she borrow'd it from the *Dedication* of the incomparable Poem she so justly admir'd; and taking the *Play* out of her Pocket read what follows: *And now with the Quill of an Eagle in my Hand, they touch and wrap me with divine Thoughts, and make me ready to leap up in Ecstasy, and dip my Pen in the Sun.* All this divine Author writes, continu'd she, is nervous, ecstatick, and sublime, even beyond Sublimity: *Virgil* himself, were he alive, would renounce all his Works, to be Author of the three last Lines:

*Jove again full blaze the stormy seas forsook,
From realm to realm three ample strides he took,
Thund'ring up the high profound, the worlds
above all sook.*

You like the *married Philosopher*, says she, because 'tis on a Level with your own Understanding: Indeed, my Dear, you want Taste: Don't you see what a Blunder your Author commits, in making a Philosopher in continual Dread of Sarcasms; in making him give Way to his Passions, lose his Philosophy, and renounce his Maxims, at the Sight of a fine Woman? I answer'd that his Uneasiness, I thought, carried a fine Moral; that the Author design'd not to draw the Character of a God, but of a Man; and to have made him without Frailties, would have been a Blunder indeed. And I could not but think, the shewing Philosophy too weak for the

Charms of Beauty, was a very great and genteel Compliment to our Sex.

§. Then follows a Letter, sign'd *Rob. Rational*, wherein he says; I am passionately in love with a young Lady, whose Fortune is much inferior to mine; But, dear *Spec*, this Lady loves to give Pain, and thinks there is something pretty in being whimsical and silly. She is an errant Coquette, and appears in such Variety of Humours, that I begin to suspect her Understanding. To pass my Days with a fine Ideot, would be a Purgatory on Earth. I shall judge of her Sense by your printing this. If she reforms, I shall be blest'd with a Wife; if she continues irrational, my Reason will break her Chains.

*Her various shapes, and her affected airs,
The sprightly coquette thinks her surest snares.
The glare of beauty may at first surprize,
But cannot long impose upon the wise.
An husband thinks upon the term of life,
And by intrinsic worth will chuse his wife:
All outward charms wear off when once pos-
sessed;
Prudence, like gold, alone will bear the test.*

Fog's Journal, May 13. N^o 184.

Remarks on Mr. Osborne's Revolution Principles. (See p. 60.)

MR. Osborne, says this Writer, in raising a Rock to set the Revolution upon, as he terms it, (See p. 13. E.) has quite confounded all Notions of Government.

The Rebellion in 1641 was founded on the Pretence of Liberty, of opposing Bigotry and Slavery; but I believe there were never greater Slaves or Bigots than the furious Champions for Liberty of those Times; nor did our most arbitrary Monarchs shew such flagrant Acts of Tyranny and Oppression, as were seen under *Cromwell's* Usurpation.

The Noise of Bigotry and Slavery ends in nothing more than that one Man will not be a Bigot or Slave to another,

another, but rather to his own Party or Opinion. The only establish'd, unalterable Rule we can have in our Constitution, is to preserve the *Equilibrium* in the several Parts of the Legislature, and not thro' a blind Zeal give up one Part to the Will of the other.

Nothing is more absurd than the ministerial Writers recurring to the Law of Nature; which is of itself only but a very uncertain and dangerous Director in Matters of Government. It is very fit indeed to support Mr. *Osborne's* *Grazing Doctrine*, (See p. 12. G.) but it does not distinguish Maxims of Liberty necessary to be observ'd in particular Nations. But were it alone sufficient for our Preservation, it may often prove a Remedy worse than the Disease, because it leaves the Power of Judging indefinitely in the Multitude; and whether a King breaks the Laws, or the People, by any Artifice, are brought to think he does, the Case is the same. This Law shews no Distinction of the Temper, Genius, or Inclinations of the People, and must subject the whole World to one Rule of Government.

The Wisdom of our Ancestors thought this general Law of Nature insufficient to preserve their Liberties and the publick Repose, (both which all honest Men will endeavour equally to maintain;) they have therefore aided us with positive human Laws, and have contended for Limitations; tho' they have been seldom obtain'd without Force, but from mild and virtuous Princes. From hence arises what we call the *Constitution*, from known, certain and positive Laws, and the general Usage and Custom, which confirm, but do not destroy what is called the original Compact of Government.

These Limitations are the Test and Rule to distinguish a good Prince from a bad one; they establish the known Bounds between the Prerogative of

the Crown and the Liberty of the Subject, and are the Measures of Submission or Resistance,

It was for want of the Limitations that the civil War was so long kept up; and from the same Cause the late K. *James* unhappily exercis'd some Prerogatives, which were thought a Grievance to the Subject.

It was an Observation made in Parliament by Mr. *Fletcher* of *Saltown*, (whose known Zeal for the Revolution, and the Tenor of whose Writings, will clear him from all Suspicion of favouring Popery) 'That Limitations, which would render a Nation free and independent, were better under a Papist, than no Limitations under a Protestant.'

Mr. *Osborne* is much concern'd at my asserting the Revolution to be a Breach in the Constitution, but takes no Notice of my owning that Breach was necessary. Was it not a Breach in the Constitution, to postpone the Succession of the Princess *Anne*? Could this be any Ways justified but from the Necessity we were in of gratifying the P—— of O——, who, according to Bp. *Burnet*, would on no other Terms accept the Government? And without which, after the Steps we had taken, we had been in a fine Condition.

The dispensing Power of K. *James* was one of the fatal Mistakes of his Reign, but was not so hideous as Mr. *Osborne* describes it; 'twas not a dispensing with all Laws, but only with particular Penalties on the Breach of some Laws; in which the antient Precedents were some Sort of Justification, as appears by the Defence of Judge *Herbert*, yet unanswer'd. Tho' if those Precedents were a Justification, a Restraint by the Legislature became absolutely necessary.

Tho' Mr. *Osborne* sets up the Law of Nature, or what he calls Reason, in Opposition to the known Laws of the Land, I think every private Man's Reason, both his and mine, ought to be

be absolutely subservient to the Laws. For the Reason of private Men can have no Certainty, one Man's Way of Thinking differing from another's.

The first Resistance of the People was founded on K. James's Male-Administration; but the placing the Crown on the P—— of O——, on the Circumstance of the Abdication; and then was a Matter of such Difficulty, that the Settlement of the Nation, in that Form, was only carried by a few Voices. according to Bp. Burnet. If K. James had stood his Ground, 'tis not impossible but such Limitations might have been form'd, as would have secured and satisfied the Nation; which is all that was design'd in the Expedition, because I find it to be all that was own'd in the P—— of O——'s Declaration. To secure our Laws and Liberties was the Justification of that Resistance; but who should be the King, independent of any other Cause, I hope was never thought to be the Cause of the Revolution.

That C—— II. was a Papist, I believe Mr Osborne will easily assert. Had he been under sufficient Limitations, his Religion had certainly been a personal Thing: And as he was not, he took an odd Method to propagate his Religion, by marrying his Nieces to Protestant Princes, receiving the French Hugonots who fled their Country on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantz, and endeavouring to unite the Church and Dissenters; and passing the Habeas Corpus Act, of more Consequence to the Liberties of the People than any since Magna Charta.

Craftsman, May 13. N^o 306.

NO Nation, says Mr. D'Anvers, was ever pester'd with bad Ministers, (whom he calls *tyrannical Vice-Roys*) more than our own; which is attested by the whole Current of our History from the Con-

quest almost down to the present Time.

No Minister of common Sense can desire to make himself absolute, in a free Government, without some *bad Design*; for as a *Participation* of Power makes his Station infinitely more easy and secure, so a *Monopoly* of it is always attended with Envy and Jealousy. But great and sudden Estates are not to be rais'd in a *mix'd Administration*, where the Power of a Government is equally divided; and therefore when a *new Man* happens to get into one of the first Offices of a Nation, he thinks he has no Time to lose, because he may be soon turn'd out again, and so begins to plunder, that he may do the Work of a whole Life's honest Service in a *few Years*.

Honest Ministers are worthy of their Hire, as well as other Labourers; but (as an excellent Writer says) our Ancestors thought the *Appointments* belonging to their Offices, a sufficient Recompence; and the Government grows very costly, when Ministers must go away with 10,000*l.* per Ann. Estate for five or six Years Service.

It becomes necessary to such a Minister to engross the whole Administration into his own Hands; a Cabal is necessary to support him in this, and nothing can support a Cabal, but a Subdelegation of Power. If the Head of the Cabal sticks at no Methods to get Money, he must suffer the little Limbs of it to enrich themselves by the same Means; for as absolute Tyrannies are maintain'd by a Subordination of little Tyrannies, so a monopolizing Minister is supported by a Combination of inferior Monopolies: He must have Monopolies of Power, of Money, and of Trade, with proper Persons at the Head of them, to act under his Direction; and if they should be detected in any corrupt Practices, it behoves him to defeat the Examination. But I believe Mr. Walsingham is the first Writer, of any Party, who hath ever publicly recommended

commended a *Monopoly* of all the Lands in England; (See p. 62.) in which Point, one of his *Brother Pensioners* (in the *Courant*) hath given him up, as an idle, ridiculous Fellow. (See p. 57. A.)

Dr. Davenant having mention'd A the false Whispers, with which, in former Reigns, the Ears of Princes have been poison'd by wicked Ministers, insinuating that they and their Party were their *only Friends*, and therefore 'twas better to join with them than to stand alone, &c. says, 'They B
' grow to that Presumption by Degrees, as to advise that a *whole*
' Party should be frown'd upon and
' utterly trodden down; and thus
' they lop and lop on this and that
' Hand, till they leave the Govern- C
' ment a Trunk, naked and defence-
' less; but when they proceed so far
' as to get the Prince to declare open-
' ly for *one*, and against the *other*
' Side, they lay the Ax to the very
' Root.'

London Journal, May 13. N^o 672.

MR. Osborne, in Answer to S. T. concerning Bp. Burnet, (See p. 52.) says, Your Detection of my false Facts and false Reasoning, as you call it, is made up of bold, weak, immoral Assertions; &c. calling my Facts Lyes and forged Stories, and me a round Asserter.

As to your *Improbabilities* and Questions, you don't shew any Thing I have asserted to be *improbable*; which was that K. William and the Bp. did not like one another. The K. knew him to be a Man of a hot teeming Head; troublesome by a forward pressing his Schemes; not well skill'd in human Nature, for tho' he knew a great many Persons, he knew but few Men; that he was very credulous, and tho' a good Man, heartily in the Revolution, yet not a wise Man, nor able to keep a Secret; so that when the three Commissioners

came from K. James to treat with the Prince at Hungerford, he bid those about him lock up Burnet, for he would blab and spoil all.

Now, how do you shew the Improbability of this? By saying, If any should ask who this Osborne is, &c. would it not raise a Laugh? Yes, a loud Laugh against the Querist: For I'll tell you who this Osborne is; one who spent the first Part of his Life in Study, and the latter in Conversation; and has always so behav'd, as to be well receiv'd by Gentlemen of Integrity; and the highest Character he pretends to, is that of an honest Man, and an agreeable Companion.

If the Bp. had lik'd the King, he would not have drawn his Character in a Parcel of dry, cold, insignificant Negatives. 'The Prince, says he, ' had been much neglected in his Education; for all his Life long he ' hated Constraint: He spoke little; ' he put on some Appearance of Application; he hated Business of all ' Sorts; he hated Talking, and all D ' House-Games more: This put him ' upon a perpetual Course of Hunting; but he look'd upon that as flying from Company and Business.' A fine Character truly, for a Prince of unwearied Application to whatever his Duty call'd him to; a Hero, and a Deliverer of Countries! As to the one Vice the Bishop mentions, In what Cell have you liv'd, not to know, that all the Enemies to the Revolution and K. William have constantly insinuated, That had not that Vice been too abominable to be named, the Bp. would have named it? And as a Prince's private Life has nothing to do in a publick History, the mentioning his having one Vice, &c. seems to flow from Resentment.

My Supposition about the Bishoprick was not brought to answer your Fact about Dr. Lloyd, but to reconcile the two Facts, yours and mine.

Osborne (whom you falsely insinuate to be a Writer in Pay) ask'd a Gentle-

man

man in Power about the ill Usage of the Burnet Family, who gave him Leave to say, That a *certain Person* wrote him an *angry Letter* once, but that he *never did him any Injustice in his Life*.

I would never have produc'd my *Vouchers* without Leave, because I count that *immoral*. You cannot but know how *rash*, and indeed *unsafe* it would be, to bring *great Names* into *publick Disputes*. The *great Person* refer'd to is of the *bigbest Quality*, as well as of the *bigbest Character*. And I hope I can give you *full Satisfaction*, by referring you to Mr. Woodward, Bookseller in Fleet-street. The *Fact* is stronger than I told it; for the Bp. came himself, and told the noble Peer, *That he must go and alter his whole Character*.

The Memoirs of the M—— of H—— are *probably* in the Hands of one of the Noblemen, who married the Heiresses of the S—— Family. So you can satisfy yourself about what I said from thence.

The Gentleman from whom I had the *Fact* relating to the Bishoprick of Salisbury, is at the Bath; but as soon as he comes home, you shall be entirely satisfy'd on what *Authority* I rested.

Daily Journal, May 16.

IN Answer to the foregoing Letter, S. T. says, As to your ribald Aspersions on the Bishop's Reputation, it were an Injury to it, but to suppose they wanted an Answer, any more than your *new-coin'd Story* at Hungerford.

As to the *angry Letter* you mention, the *Letter-writer* says, there was not an *angry Word* in it, tho' there were many *compassionate* ones; that in it he did not complain of *Injustice to himself*, but to poor unhappy Orphans, whose Father's Services and Disbursements merited another Treatment.

Among other Things equally *pertinent*, we have the great Mr. Osborne's Picture drawn by himself. P'ye for shame! If your Patrons, your Directors, your Pay-masters can't prevail upon you not to print such *Stuff*, methinks your *Bookseller*, Mr. Peele, should not suffer it.

How do your three *Facts* stand now? That relating to Q. Mary's Promise in Holland, stands with all its Absurdities about it, and no *Voucher* yet to support it.

As to the Passage in the *Memairs*, it is of no Consequence when proved; but hitherto *No-body* asserts they have seen it, and therefore *No-body* is bound to believe it.

As to your third *Fact*, if Mr. Woodward has nam'd the *right Person* to a Friend of mine, it is *vouch'd* by one, who can never be mention'd with too much *Honour* and *Respect*. In what Manner, with what Intent, and on what Occasion, the Bishop might say *those Words*, I must not *presume* to enquire. But the Person, in whose Custody the Bishop's *History* now is, has authoriz'd me to affirm, that Dr. Burnet did not, nay he *could not go and alter his whole Character*: For there is but one *Copy* of the *History* in the Bishop's own *Hand-writing* (the other from that by a *Servant*) and there is no *Character* of the *Person* Mr. Woodward nam'd, in the whole *History*, unless the transient Expression of *very brave*, can be call'd so. He is mention'd but in *five Places*, and in none of them is there any *Rasure*, or *Interlineation* that alters the Sense.

The Bishop's *Life* will shortly be publish'd, with the *second Volume* of his *History*; and all the material *Facts* relating to him will have their *Vouchers*. Among many Letters from the greatest Persons, some will be selected, out of 50, in the late Princess Sophia's own Hand; by which 'twill appear how much she imagin'd the Bishop to be in K.

Wil-

William's Counsels and Confidence, and how proper he seem'd to her, to be intrusted with Secrets of the greatest Importance.

Free Briton, May 18. N^o 131.

The Balance of Power: From a Tract, entitled, A Discourse of the Contests and Dissensions between the Nobles and the Commons in Athens and Rome.

Legislators of all Ages, have endeavour'd to deposit that absolute unlimited Power, which originally seems to be in the whole Body, in such Hands as would best conduce to the People's Safety; and most of them left the Right still in the whole Body, but the Administration or executive Part, in the Hands of One, the Few, or the Many; into which Three all independent Bodies seem naturally to divide; as was the Case of those innumerable and petty Commonwealths in *Italy, Greece and Sicily*, as well as the great ones of *Carthage and Rome*: And the Power in the last Resort was always meant by Legislators, to be held in Balance among all three.

In a State, the Balance must be held by a third Hand: And it is not necessary that the Power should be equally divided between these three; for the Balance may be held by the weakest, who by removing from either Scale, and adding of his own, may keep the Scales duly poised. Such was that of the two Kings of *Sparta*, the Consular Power in *Rome*, and of the several limited States in the *Gothic* Institutions.

When the Balance is broke, the Power will never continue long in equal Division between the two remaining Parties, but ('till it is fix'd a-new) will run intirely into one: Which gives the truest Account of what is understood by *Tyranny*, in the best *Greek* Authors, which is by no means to be confin'd to any

Number, but may be exercis'd by many as well as a single Person.

The *Decemviri* at *Rome*, tho' chosen for digesting a Body of Laws for the Government of a free State, immediately usurp'd arbitrary Power, destroy'd the Nobles and oppress'd the People, 'till the very Crime, for which the *Tarquins* were expell'd 60 Years before, occasion'd the Expulsion of these Tyrants. The *Ephori* in *Sparta* were cruel Tyrants: 400 Men at *Athens* became a Body of Tyrants, and were call'd an Oligarchy, under which hateful Denomination they were depos'd in Rage by the People. The 30 Men appointed by *Lyfander* for the Government of *Athens*, immediately fell into the rankest Tyranny; and thinking their Power not on a Basis large enough, they admitted 3000 into a Share of the Government; and thus fortified, became the cruellest Tyrants upon Record. In the Time of the second *Punic* War, the Balance of Power in *Carthage* was got on the Side of the People; there was then among them a *Dominatio Plebis*, or Tyranny of the Commons. The Orators of the People at *Argos* stirred up the Commons against the Nobles; of whom 1600 were murder'd at once, and at last the Orators themselves, for leaving off their Accusations [or withdrawing their Impeachments] having it seems rais'd a Spirit they could not lay: Which last Circumstance, as Cases have lately stood, may be worth remarking.

We may see, from what hath been advanc'd that a mixt Government is not of *Gothic* Invention, but has Place in Nature and Reason, and seems well to agree with the Sentiments of most Legislators, and to have been follow'd in most States.

It follows also, that those who employ so much of their Zeal and Wit for upholding the Balance of Power in *Christendom*, whilst by their Practices they endeavour to destroy

roy it at Home, are not such mighty Patriots as they would be thought to be.

We may hence also see the Error of those, who think Power safer lodg'd in many Hands than one. For if those *many* be made up only of one of the three Divisions, they are capable of being as much Tyrants, as a single Person can be.

It is manifest also, that in order to preserve the Balance in a mixt State, the Limits of Power deposited with each Party ought to be ascertain'd and generally known.

Daily Courant, May 18, and 20.

THESE two Papers contain Reflections upon the *Craftsman*, chiefly the last, see p. 69. And the Design of them is principally to shew, that it is made up of nothing but *Declamation*, and that all that that Writer says may be as fairly turn'd against himself.

Thus for Instance, what he says of Nations and Princes being distress'd or ruin'd by overgrown *Ministers* and tyrannical *Viceroy*s, may be thus turn'd — 'Numberless are the Instances of *great* and *good* Princes, who, by the dark *Cabals* and weekly *Libels* of vile *Traitors* and *Incendiaries*, have seen their Subjects seduc'd, and *Conspiracies* form'd against themselves. I am sorry to add, that no Nation was ever pester'd with these *Monsters*, more than our own.'

Now tho' such an *Exclamation* would draw every Man's Eyes upon Mr. P. and his Faction; yet I appeal to himself, whether this be any Proof, that he is the *chief* of these *Incendiaries*.

As to what he says of a *new Man*, getting into one of the first Offices of a Nation, &c. If the Case be as he represents it, it ought to be the *strongest Reason* to oppose frequent *Changes* in the *Administration*:

Which brings to my Mind a *Saying* related of a *great Man*, who, when, his *royal Master* sent him Word, that he had no farther Occasion for his *Service*, made Answer, 'That he, was sorry for it; for that he had been till then *serving himself*, and had just resolv'd to begin to *serve him*.' But I am far from thinking this, with Mr. *D'Anvers*, to be so often the Case of a *new Minister*.

As to his Insinuation of *engrossing Power* to *amass Wealth*; the great Offices that the present Minister enjoys, have *gradually* come to him, as a just Reward of a long Series of his faithful Services for his *Prince* and *Country*: And his greatest Enemies must confess, that his noble Generosity of Spirit, which has always dispos'd him to make every Lover of Liberty partake from his liberal Hand a Proportion of his good Fortune, renders the great Offices he now bears the more reasonable, and clears him from all Suspicion of procuring them out of any avaricious Views.

As to governing by a *Party*; there were all imaginable Hopes of a total Cessation of *Party*, when the *Craftsman* first took Birth; but no sooner did this *Libel* of weekly Scandal appear, but the expiring Wishes of the Enemies to our present Constitution revived; and by putting on the Mask of a *Whig*, this Author brought many Lovers of true *Whig Principles* to join his Faction.

With what Colour of Reason can it be thought that any Minister can *subdelegate his Power*, to any Person at the Head of the great Companies, since the Choice of their Governors is solely in the Breast of the Proprietors? And if *D'Anvers* should dream that a *certain corpulent Gentleman* purchases, or causes to be purchas'd, a *Majority of Stock*, for a *Majority of Votes*, to get his *Minions* at the Head of those Corporations; if the *Stock* sinks, those who

who have a Majority of the *Capital* must bear a Majority of the *Loss*. Besides, if the Heads of Companies are his Creatures and act under him, as Mr. *D'Anvers* suggests, can it be imagin'd that Men would suffer themselves to be the only Examples of publick Justice, and not impeach the *Primum Mobile*? And then can it be thought, that he should put it in the Power of his *Under-strappers* to ruin him whenever they pleas'd?

If the *Market of Corruption* is so high in the *Companies*, *Parliamentary Assemblies*, and *Foreign Courts*, as we have been told by this *Libeller*; I am perswaded the whole *Revenue of the Taxes of England* would be found little enough for the Purpose. But I daily expect to hear Mr. *D'Anvers's* next *Vision* will be, that every *Gang of Gypsies robbing a Hen-roost* is a subdelegated Monopoly from the Ministry.

Weekly Register, May 20. N^o 110.

A foolish and wicked Marriage.

YOUNG *Lavish* was left by the *Alderman* his Father in the Possession of 120,000*l*. Having never been us'd to Business, and always taught to depend on his future Fortune, he acquir'd the Pride and Indolence of a Man of Fashion, without any of the Knowledge or Dignity to support it. He affected the Airs and Equipage of Quality, and disdain'd to keep any other Company. When some young Lords were at a Loss for Amusements, they made a Visit to *Lavish* in the City, whose Pride took the same Way to Ruin with *Timon's* Generosity, and the Wantonness of his Guests was as fatal as the Ingratitude of the other's.

To compleat his Ruin, one of the *Cabal* recommended to him for a Wife a Lady of no Fortune, but vain of her Birth, of much Wit but more Pride, a Coquette to all but

fond of none, unless to serve her Pleasures or gratify her Pride. The greatest Difficulty was to persuade her to marry beneath her Quality; but the noble Lord, her Cousin, convinc'd her, that No-body could or would supply her Expences so well, and that the best Way to prove her Aversion to him was to marry him; that he was made on Purpose to be govern'd, and so his whole Fortune would be at her Command.

These Things at last determining her, *Lavish* was over-joy'd when he heard a Wife of Quality was provided for him, and he made a grand Entertainment on the Occasion. They were married, and he promis'd himself nothing but Pleasure; but to his great Disappointment, from the first Hour of his Advancement, his Wife let him know she was to be obey'd, and that she married for her own Interest, not for his Pleasure. However, he lov'd her, and that gave her an Opportunity of making as palpable a Sale of her Favours, as if she had been common. He was once jealous of her, on Account of the separate Bed, and separate Apartments in Imitation of high Life, her numerous Confidants, &c. but she convinc'd him by her Authority, that the Mode was a sufficient Justification, and that if he would be thought a Man of Fashion, he should act like one. This made him perfectly easy; and in short he was moulded into a tame domestick Slave, lost all Will and Power of his own, and became subject to the Tyranny of an expensive imperious Wife; till at length he found himself reduc'd to Misery and Want, and not one of his noble Friends generous enough to relieve him; and whilst his proud Wife lived at Ease on the ample Settlement he had made her, he became a Prey for her Extravagance, and died a Victim to his own Folly and her Vices.

Universal Spectator, May 20. N^o 189.

FLORINDA, who was courted by a young Tradesman of small Fortune, to whose Person and Circumstances she had no Dislike, and who came recommended by her Guardian; who afterwards would oblige her to relinquish this her first Lover, for the Sake of an old rich Widower, who now made his Addresses to her; desires an Answer to the following Queries.

1. Whether the Passion the old Gentleman pretends he has for her, may be call'd *Love* or *Dotage*? 2. Supposing the former, which of the two she may prudently make Choice of for a *Husband*? 3. As to the Conduct of her *Guardian* in this Affair?

To the first Mr. *Spectator* answers, That the Passion of an old Gentleman may be very sincere and reasonable; and so may be justly call'd *Love*. One Man may dote at 60, and another have a sound Judgment at 80. A young Fellow of 30, may, by a licentious Course, require the Attendance of a Nurse, and live by Art; while a regular Man may enjoy Health and a florid Blood at 70. Old *Parr*, when brought to Court, some of the Maids of Honour being merry upon his Age, wish'd only to be 50 Years younger for their Sakes; and he was then about 150. Besides, many prudential Reasons may incline a Man in Years to marry.

To the second Query he answers: Prudence, according to common Practice, is taking all Opportunities to advance our Fortune: I take it to be the acting reasonably, *i. e.* justly. Now if *Florinda* can dismiss her first Admirer, with Honour, and upon mature Consideration think she may live happily with the old Gentleman, I don't see why she should hesitate: But let her consider, that 'tis Love that makes the Duties of a

Wife easy; but where Interest was the only Motive, they prove little better than Slavery. If her Bent is to her young Lover, and she be satisfied he loves her more than her Fortune, and she had rather live with Ease than Splendor; but especially if she be under any Engagements to him, she cannot in Honour, nor in Prudence reject him.

The Behaviour of her Guardian must be condemn'd by every Man of Honour, unless he has more justifiable Motives to advise his Charge to reject the Man he at first recommended, who by this Means may be injur'd beyond Reparation. *Bethlem*, since I remember, could shew Objects of Pity, who became such from the cruel Fickleness of Parents or Guardians.

Fog's Journal, May 20. N^o 185.

THIS Paper contains a Letter from the People of Corsica to their Countrymen, wherever dispers'd out of the said Island; which *Fog* says was lately sent him from *Italy*. They first set forth at large their Grievances and Oppressions, which occasion'd them to take up Arms against the Republick of *Genoa*, their Sovereign; as also the several Steps they have taken since the Beginning of their Troubles, particularly their setting up the Standard of his *Catholick* Majesty, and the Arrival of the *Imperial* Troops, with their Success against them. After which they say:

We therefore invite you, dear Countrymen, to come and join us in this our last Association. It is our common Cause; think not of outliving the Fall of your Country. Let us be Companions in Victory over our Enemies, or by joining your Blood with ours, let us enlarge the Stream, to make a louder Call to the Throne of the Almighty, not for Revenge against our Enemies,

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but

but for Mercy to ourselves; and let us offer our Lives as a Sacrifice for our Country's Liberties: So shall it be recorded to future Ages, that the poor *Corficans* chose to die to the last Man, rather than live in Servitude. And again, You that were born with us, come and die with us, and let the same Land that gave you Birth, give you a Grave. And a little after, Haste to us, nor be dismay'd at the Distresses to which we are reduc'd: Come, and present yourselves to the Fatigues of War, that we may live by our Sweat and Blood, or bravely die. You will not be able to outlive the Shame and Remorse of not having lent your Hands to support your falling Country, or of having fallen with it.

Craftsman, May 20. N^o 307.

Political Vampyres.

MR. D'Anvers tells of a Conversation he had about a certain Prodigy, mention'd in the News Papers of *March* last, viz. that in the Village of *Medreyga* in *Hungary*, certain dead Bodies (call'd there *Vampyres*) had kill'd several Persons by sucking out all their Blood: That *Arnold Paul*, an Heyduke, having kill'd four Persons after he was dead, his Body was taken up 40 Days after, which bled at the Nose, Mouth and Ears: That, according to Custom, they drove a Stake thro' his Heart, at which he gave a horrid Groan, and lost a great deal of Blood. And that all such as have been tormented or kill'd by *Vampyres*, become *Vampyres* when they are dead.

The Dispute was chiefly between a Doctor of Physick and a young Lady, the former ridiculing the Account, and the other believing it to be true. At last Mr. D'Anvers deliver'd his Opinion as follows.

The *Eastern* Parts (from whence this Account comes) are much us'd to the allegorical Style; and besides,

the States of *Hungary* are govern'd by the *Turks* and *Germans* with a pretty hard Rein; which makes them couch all their Complaints under *Types* and *Parables*.

These *Vampyres* are said to suck the Blood of the Living; and what is a more common Phrase for a ravenous Minister, even in this Part of the World, than a *Leech*, or a *Blood-sucker*? And a plundering Minister carries his Oppressions beyond the Grave, and continues to torment those he leaves behind him, by anticipating the publick Revenues, and entailing a Perpetuity of Taxes and Gabels upon the People. Those also who groan under the Burthen of such a Minister, are often forc'd to sell or mortgage their Estates; and so may be properly said to torment their Posterity in the same Manner.

Several other Instances of Similitude are given between the Story of the *Vampyres* and the political *Vampyres*; whence he gathers that the whole Story is nothing but a Fable or Fiction, made use of to convey a satyrical Inveective against some living Oppressors in *Hungary*.

And we have had many such, says he, among us. In former Times, the *Gavestons*, *Spencers*, and *De la Poles*, *Empson* and *Dudley*, *Wolfey*, *Buckingham*, and an hundred more, were *Vampyres* of the first Magnitude.

Private Persons may also be *Vampyres* in some Degree. I look upon all *Sharppers*, *Usurers* and *Stock-jobbers* in this Light, as well as *fraudulent Guardians*, *unjust Stewards*, and the *dry Nurses of great Estates*. And I doubt not that a noble Colonel, lately deceas'd, has already convinc'd several Families that he is a *Vampyre*.

Many of the late *South Sea Directors* were Tormentors of this Sort; and I wish the present Managers of that Company may not furnish us with some Instances of the same Nature. The *Charitable Corporation* has also produc'd a plentiful Crop of

of these *Blood-suckers*. But nothing but the Power of a T—y can raise up a compleat *Vampyre*.

Mezeray tells us of a Treasurer in France (*Girard de Poffi*) who being troubled in Conscience for having robb'd his Master of a great Sum, refunded it into the *Exchequer* of his own Accord; but he adds, *that he believes this Example will always remain singular*. I leave it therefore to be consider'd, whether instead of driving a Stake thro' the Body of a corrupt Treasurer, when he is dead, it would not be a better Way to administer a certain *Parliamentary Emetick*, which will make him disgorge all his ill-gotten Wealth, whilst he is alive.

London Journal, May 20. N^o 673.

On Corruption; occasion'd by a late Craftsman. (See p. 24.)

MR. Osborne retorts upon the Craftsman the continued Repetition of the same Points, after they have been confuted 100 Times over; And of his *Declamations* says, All this is said, but never prov'd. That some have Places and others none, is true; but the Men in Places do not appear more corrupt than Men out of Places. We know of no ill Things done by the Administration: We know of no Army, nor Taxes, but what are necessary to the Preservation of the Government: We feel no Slavery, but are as free as Laws can make us.

'Tis seeing the Connexion between Honesty and Happiness, and between Temperance and Honesty, which can alone be depended on to root out Corruption; and those who shew the People this Connexion are the greatest Benefactors to Mankind. Why should not Osborne do as much Good among the People by Reasoning, as D'Anvers among the Quality by Railing? Our Ministers and Legislators are made out of the People; purify the People therefore, and the Men in Power will be pure.

When D'Anvers has no more to say, he retails Scraps of *Cato*, *Fletcher*, and *Raleigh*; which have nothing in them against any thing I have advanc'd.

If *Vespasian's* Example had such a happy Influence, we are now, unless Men are changed, in the fairest Way to become temperate and frugal; for, without speaking as a Court-Writer, we may justly say, that the Prince on the Throne is as great an Instance of both, as any Prince that ever wore a Crown.

As to his other Quotations, the Argument lies here: Those Writers have said, *That wicked Men in Power had better never been born*, &c. and therefore the present Ministers are very wicked Men and corrupt Trees, which should be hewn down and cast into the Fire; for while they continue in Power, we, who are now only at the Head of the Craftsman, can never be at the Head of publick Affairs.

§ Postscript relating to Bishop Burnet; in Answer to S. T. (See p 71.)

HAVING asserted three Things, says Osborne, relating to Dr. Burnet, brought unquestionable Authority for one of them, stand ready to produce my Vouchers for another; and the third will vouch for itself. (for the *Memoirs* are in being) I think it high Time to give over corresponding with a Person, who writes without common Sense or Decency, and cannot or will not distinguish between the Bishop's being useful to K. William, and agreeable to him.

As to what is still objected against the Fact of altering the Character, May not what is said of that noble Peer in five or six Places amount to a good Character? And, might he not have a bad one before? For tho' there is but one Copy in the Bishop's Hand-Writing, does it follow, there never was another? Or, might not that whole Sheet, where the noble

Peer stood with an *ill Character*, be taken out, and the Sheet wrote over again, by the Bishop himself? But whether these or any other *Suppositions* be true or false, is nothing to me, who have produc'd the *best Authority* for what I said.

As to the other *Fact*, Can any Thing be more ridiculously *unjust*, than to call that a *fatherless Story*, for which I am ready to produce the *Father*, when he is ready to receive him? But *this Man* having once *impudently* asserted, that *I invented three false Facts*, can't bear the producing my *Authorities*, and seems more *angry* at my appearing *honest*, than *asham'd* at his own appearing a —

The *Truths* I have deliver'd about the Bishop are evident: So that he may go on, and ring Changes on *Chaplain*, *Clerk of the Closet*, and *Preceptor*; and may produce Letters from the Princess *Sophia*; but we know the Bp. better than she could.

I find we are like *Figg and Sutton*: I am your Man, and if you'll appear on *Mondays*, I will always appear the *Saturday* following.

Daily Courant, May 23.

THIS Paper was occasion'd by a Passage in the last *Craftsman*, upon *Vampyres*. (See p. 76.) It is there said by the by, that the Earls of *Godolphin* and *Oxford* went out of their Office with *clean Hands*, and died *poor*: And this Writer says *D'Anvers's* Maxim is, that when a Minister goes out of his Office, unless he dies *poor*, (which must include the Relations of the Minister as well as himself) he is a *Leech*, a *Blood-sucker*, and a *Vampyre*.

The Substance of the Reflections hereupon is contain'd in what follows. The Writer is not for aspersing the Memory of those two great *Ministers*. I admire the Earl of *Godolphin*, says he, for his Zeal and Capacity to support the Duke of

Marlborough in humbling the Pride and Power of *France*. I forgive the Earl of *Oxford's* ill-tim'd Rashness to destroy that *Administration*, for his rejecting the Schemes of *Bolingbroke* and *Atterbury* to bring in the *Pretender*.

I own they went out of their Office with *clean Hands*: And at the same Time I laugh at those who would make us believe they died *poor*; when (whatever was the peculiar *Indolence* of their own Tempers) their *Families* or *Descendants* are immensely rich: And the *Craftsman* would do well to shew, how this could have been, had those two great Men not enjoy'd that *high Office*.

So that it comes to this at last; either, that *all Ministers* are *Vampyres*; or, that there is no Necessity a *Minister* should die *poor*, to go out of his Office with *clean Hands*.

Free Briton, May 25. N^o 131.

Farther Considerations on the Whig Interest. (See p. 26.)

Property, says Mr. *Walsingham*, being monopolized by one or a few, destroys Equality in a Community; not so, when it passes from an equal Number to an equal Number. Suppose, for Instance, any County had 4000 Freeholders, all *Tories* and *Jacobites*; and that by *Purchase*, all these Freeholds pass into the Hands of 4000 *Whigs*; is Property then more unequally divided than it was? Or, would there be more *Grandeess*, or fewer *Freemen* than before?

Yet Mr. *D'Anvers* holds, that Land and Property, by falling into the Hands of one Party, tho' as numerous as any Body of *Land Owners*, and the *natural Friends* of the Government, must endanger the Constitution. As the Person who sets him to work, gave him his Cue, the first Day of this present Session, it is proper to examine this Doctrine.

Sir *William Temple*, speaking of the Comparison between a State and a Ship, says, 'tis hard to find where-in they differ, except in this, That in great Storms, if all the Men and Lading roll to one Side, the Ship will be in Danger of oversetting: But in the Storms of State, if the Body of the People, *with the Bulk of Estates*, roll on one Way, the Nation will be safe.

D'Anvers says, this would give too much Weight to an *Administration*. But does it follow, that because Persons are devoted to our present happy Establishment, they would be *unanimous* for the Measures of any Ministry whatever?

'Tis not a *ministerial Interest* that I am contending for, but a *national* one, in the Security of the Royal Family, and of the Constitution they protect. A *Minister* may be oppos'd by *Whigs*, and yet the *Constitution* will be safe; but not so, if the Opposition comes from *Tories* or *Jacobites*.

Tho' the Opposition to the *Ministers* has been warmer in the last and present Session, than in the first three Years of the late King; yet the Succession has not been in Danger from this Opposition, as it then plainly was, whilst the *Tories* made a great Stand. Some *Whigs* indeed, from their Rage against the Ministry, have embark'd with *Tories*; but these are very few, a *small Cabal* of violent, discontented Men, who rather than not engross all will hazard all: Such I would point out never to be employ'd under a *Whig Establishment*.

The *Whigs*, however they oppose a Ministry, will in general adhere to the Constitution: Their Education, Estates, &c. make them continue in this Way of Thinking. But the *Tories* ever oppos'd this Succession before it took Place, and have acted against it ever since. If ever they should be employ'd under it, and disagree, the *Discontented* would at once revolt to the Faction they were bred up in,

to which they are naturally bias'd. And should they come into Power, they would bring *Jacobitism* into the *Cabinet-Council*, in *six Months Time*; would still be at the Head of the old *High-Church* Interest; and the *Toleratation of Dissenters* would again be *Schism*.

King *William*, the best and wisest Prince of the last Age, mistook in this one Thing; he mix'd his Administration with *Whigs* and *Tories*: Hence his Counsels were never secret, nor his Throne safe; the latter ever made him uneasy by distressing his *Whig-Ministers*, whom, whilst he supported, they fear'd; but when he fail'd to support those *Whigs*, the *Tories* grew bold and arbitrary both to him and them. Of this Lord *Somers*, an able and upright Minister, was an Instance: The King supported him long, his Enemies follow'd him; yet, even the *Tories*, seeing the King support him, were afraid, and pass'd a *Negative* on the Question for addressing the King to remove him: But when they saw, that the King begun to fear them, and distrusting his own Strength, demanded the Seals from Lord *Somers*, they immediately impeach'd that great Man; nor stopp'd here, the King himself was denied the common Supplies of the Year.

Grubstreet Journal, May 25. N^o 125.

Remarks on Dr. B—ley's Milton; in two Letters sign'd A. Z.

IN the first he questions the Truth of the Doctor's making the Notes *extempore*, and putting them to the Press as soon as made, notwithstanding his own Confession (See p. 8. G.) which he thinks should have little Weight with us, since he did not make it to take Shame to himself, but Glory; it should therefore be only consider'd as a Bait laid for Compliments, or as the Testimony of one in his own Cause. And for the

the Tokens of Haste in the Notes; some Men are so obstinately addicted to their own Notions, that no Length of Time can make them correct their first Thoughts: And that this was the Case here, I have very good Reason, says he, to be assur'd. For 'tis now six Years since Dr. *Aspenburst* declar'd at *Bristol*, that Dr. B. was then engag'd in making Notes on *Milton*; nor did he speak of it as a Work just then begun, for he had not then seen the Doctor for two or three Years: So that this Work may have cost him as many Years Labour as even his *Horace*. The Person who receiv'd this Account from Dr. *Aspenburst* is ready to attest the Truth of it, when call'd upon so to do.

As to the Passage in the Preface, wherein *Milton* is prais'd as being supported with Innocency and *conscientia Virtus* under his Troubles, so that notwithstanding them, he *could spaziate at large* thro' the whole Universe; I am as willing as any Man to extol him for his poetical Works, which will ever be an Honour to our Nation. Let them atone for those Mischiefs his Tongue and Pen committed in Prose. But with what View could this Gentleman so profusely celebrate the Memory of a Man, who was so bitter an Enemy to that Church and State, in whose Revenues and Favours this Editor has so largely shar'd? The kindest Excuse I can make for him is, that he scatters both his *Censures* and *Praises* at random.

§. The other Letter enquires into the Reasons of Dr. B's embracing the whimsical Notion of an Editor, who wilfully alter'd the Text. The chief Reason suggested is this: The Dr. knew it would be very impolitic to exercise his Talent for abusive Language against *Milton*, and therefore conjures up this Apparition of an Editor, (or strongly imagines there was such an one) whom he may brand

with scurrilous Names at Pleasure, give Vent to his Spleen, and raise the Indignation of no Man. Then he gives the following Collection of Compliments bestow'd by the Dr. on this imaginary Editor.

- A • He vilely executed his Trust.
 • The Defecation by a bad Printer,
 • and a worse Editor. *Preface*.
 • Clogs and sullies the Poem with
 • romantic Trash, a Heap of barbarous Words, Pedantry, and a silly
 • Boast of useless Reading, Pag. 26.
 B • His rude Hand, 34. His Boldness
 • and Silliness, 56. Silly and pedantical, 60. His Trash, his foul
 • Play, 61. His trivial and common
 • Chat, 62. His vile Negligence,
 • not to be endured, 66. His Dirt,
 • 70. Abominable, so very gross,
 C • it would be penal in a School-Boy
 • of an inferior Class, 74, 75. The
 • ridiculous Mark of his Fist, his
 • polluting Hand, 78. The busy
 • Editor returns to his absurd Trade,
 • 91. His Impertinencies, silly Interruption, 93. His silly Dream,
 D • strange shocking Expression, false
 • Sense and Syntax, 94. His frolick
 • Ostentation, low and doggeril.
 • The Limbo of Fools his fittest Habitation, 95. His foul Neglect, 96.
 • His insufferable Pedantry and Affectation, 99. His puerile Fancy,
 E • his silly Thought, sillily conducted;
 • his contemptible Meanness of Style,
 • his Patches, 115, 116. His vicious
 • Diction, silly, superfluous and spurious Insertion, 118. This pragmatical Editor, 132. Saucy Editor, 140. A covetous Carl, 146.
 F • His usual Absurdness, still blunders on thro' Sense and Nonsense,
 • 156. His rare Trifling, 157.
 • His silly Insertions, 160. Trifling Remark, usual Blundering,
 • 161. *Chærilus's* Stuff raises my
 G • Indignation, 170. Let him eat
 • the Ordure he has thrown in: His
 • affected Stuff, 171. An insufferable Mortal, 175. The bold Editor's gross Mistake, silly Question,
 • and

and senseless Wish, 185. His odious Blunder, 198. Returns improved in Dulness, Non-sense and Bungling. This Idiot, 202. His mean, flat, superfluous, cumbersome Handiwork, 211.

All these rhetorical Flowers are contained in the Notes on the six first Books: And the other six are as well embellished. — But, is this the proper Dialect of a Scholar, a Royal Librarian, a Clergyman, a Doctor of Divinity, an Archdeacon, a Master of a College, and a *Regius Professor*? How easy is it to make a proper Application of all the foregoing Phrases to the Dr. ! Indeed I think he deserves to suffer the Law of Retaliation; but I dare assure him, he will escape, since no Gentleman will condescend to be his Executioner.

Weekly Register, May 27. N^o 111.

Of Puffs.

PUFF is a cant Word for the Applause that Writers or Booksellers give their own Books, &c. to promote their Sale. Among the many that are noted for this Practice, the Rev. Orator is to be esteem'd the Chief, and will as soon have a Rival in the *Rostrum*, as an Equal in Self-Commendations. Not an Author produces a Piece at the *Theatres*, but 'tis thought, 'tis judg'd, 'tis esteem'd the best Piece publish'd this Season; the common Phrases on such Occasions. Not that Authors, Booksellers and Players are the only Persons who deal in *Puffs*. Dress, Shew and Equipage are *Puffs* to the Ladies; and Fashion is only a Round of *Puffs*. The Beau is *Puff* all over, and would impose himself on the World by that Means for a human Creature. The *Physician* makes the Gravity of his Face and the Formality of his Dress a *Puff* to his Practice; and whereas the Writer's *Puff* is a small Paragraph in the News, he

makes his Nurse and Apothecary answer the same End, and gossip his Skill all over the Parish. The *Lawyer* makes a *Puff* of his Gown and Bag at *Westminster Hall*, and always appearing in a Hurry. I don't think *Divinity* wholly free from it. All other Trades and Arts are guided by this universal Custom, and he that can *puff* with the most Artifice, makes his Fortune soonest: And there is scarce an Action of our Lives, that we don't invent some *Puff* or other to excuse or recommend. All Men would be thought better than they are, and whatever Means are taken for this Purpose, is as much a *Puff* to the Man, as a Copy of commendatory Verses to a Book.

Applebee's Journal, May 27.

Of Credibility: Occasion'd by the Story of the Vampyres. (See p. 76.)

THINGS remote from what we observe by daily Experience, shock us at first Hearing, so that sometimes we reject them, tho' true; as was formerly the Case as to hatching Chickens by artificial Heat, since found to be Fact.

Credulity without Cause, and Incredulity after just Proof, are alike unreasonable: But then 'twill be ask'd, what is Cause, and what is just Proof? 'Tis difficult to answer this, it depending more on the Tempers and Humours of Men than any Thing else. However, some Rules may be useful.

Vanity ought first to be laid aside, so that we must not think it the same Thing to say this or that is false, or this or that is unknown to us. And the Opposite to this, which inclines People to believe every Thing, even the most wild and absurd, must also be laid aside.

Evidence is twofold; the first consisting of such Arguments as may convince us the Fact may be true, and the other including the Testimony

ny on which we are to believe it. And tho' we utterly reject the Possibility of a Story, yet we may believe the Witnesses did not intend to impose upon us, but thro' want of Capacity of judging or inquiring, were impos'd on themselves.

This will solve the *Credibility* of the Story of the *Vampyres*. We may admit those who attest it to tell Truth, as far as they are Judges of it; but we are not therefore to believe a Matter repugnant to Reason and our Senses. We know Death deprives Men of all Faculties, so that they are incapable afterwards to act, consistently with these Stories. And if the Help of the Devil is call'd in, it will but superinduce a Train of Things more and more shocking. So that we must disbelieve it or renounce our Reason.

We cannot help adding this Observation of our own here, *That this Case is quite different from the Miracles recorded in the Gospel; which, as they are attested by Men of the greatest Integrity, and who could not be deceiv'd in the Facts they relate, so, consider'd in all their Circumstances, are entirely consistent with Reason and our justest Notions of the supreme Being.*

Universal Spectator, May 27. N^o 190.

Vanity and Extravagance in Building.

Jenny Downcastle says, You may talk of our Drefs, &c. but I defy you to shew, in all our Extravagancies, any Thing so enormous and Expensive, as your modern Vanity of *Building, Gardening, &c.*

Alderman Pantile has been for these 30 Years building himself a *Palace* in the Country; and 'tis not likely he will ever finish even the little Out-houses and Offices contiguous to it. His Malt-house has appear'd in three different Shapes in less than so many Years; his Dove-Cote in as many different Places; and his Stables been demolish'd five Times, upon

having so many improv'd *Plans* from Mr. *Afterthought*, his Undertaker. He has inlaid every Spot you can tread upon about his House so with *Aqueducts*, as he calls them, that he has grub'd and muddled more Money

A away thus, *under Ground*, than would set an *Hospital* for *Incurables* upon it. Yet his only Daughter is deny'd Musick, Dancing, and all other Accomplishments of a Gentlewoman. And for his only Son; tho' he thinks the Expence of 1000*l.*

B a Year too little to his *Builder* towards raising a *Quarry* above Ground, he thinks the 50th Part of it too much for a *Tutor* to the *Heir* of it.

Now if all this Glare of outward Redundancies is intended to screen the inward Deficiencies of the Owner, let him consider, if they should be faulty in the Niceties of Style, Symmetry, Situation, &c. he must father the homely Issue of the Mechanick, whose *Architectal* Blunders shall constantly reproach him, and expose his Judgment. And if the Edifice proves a Master-piece, how ridiculous will he become, if a noble *Body* of Buildings, fit for a *Prince*, should be found animated with a *Plebeian Soul*! I would ask him also, whether he thinks the proud *Cardinal* of *York's* pathetick and penitential Confession of his Ingratitude to his own Domesticks (all but his lazy, glozing Chaplains) will not survive his most ostentatious Buildings.

F *London Journal*, May 27. N^o 674.

Essay on Marriage.

IT will be allow'd (says this Writer, who now signs himself *Socrates*) that Men cannot live so happily without Women, as with them.

G The Question then is, whether 'tis best, upon the whole, *to marry, keep Women, or take common Prostitutes* as we find them.

The Conveniencies and Inconveniencies of a *promiscuous Use* of Women are these: The Conveniencies are gratifying a *present Passion*, attended with the Pleasure of *Novelty* and *Variety*. Now we find by Experience, that all the Gratifications of *Sense, Fancy, and Imagination* must be brought under some *Regulations*. The Inconveniencies of *promiscuous Use*, are *Diseases*, and *Distempers* of Body, and that too for a *momentary Pleasure*, without *Love* or *Friendship*. Young Men losing by this Means their Constitutions and Fortunes, lose at once the Capacity and Means of all future Enjoyment. They carry about them a *Body* which is their own Abhorrence, and the Derision of others, and a *Soul* torn to Pieces with the terrible Reflections upon their past Conduct; and all for the Gratification of a present Passion with a Woman, who, by constant Use, is become insensible of Pleasure, who thinks of nothing but the Money she is to receive, and could see the Man she takes into her Bosom hang'd the next Moment, and laugh. And how low is that Pleasure, which is not *mutual*, where we don't give as well as receive!

As to *appropriating* or *keeping* Women, which is grown very much into Fashion, the Hazard of *Diseases* and *Distempers* is indeed less in this Case, and the Chance of *Love* and *Friendship* more. But then if we are *constant*, the boasted *Novelty* and *Variety* are lost, and it grows into a Sort of Matrimony; so that we may call it *natural Marriage*. And if we turn them off at Pleasure, and take another as *Fancy* directs, we shall find a great many *Evils* attend that Practice. No Man would keep a Woman without some Degree of Love and Friendship; and he can't abandon such a Woman without terrible *Conflicts*, and feeling *Pains*, which will more than balance all the Pleasures of *Variety*. And if he

provides for her Subsistence, he can't change Hands often without a very large Estate. Add to this the *melancholy Neglect* of their Offspring, who are generally so disposed of as to have no Care taken of their Bodies or Minds.

The grand Inconvenience of *Marriage*, is being oblig'd to live with *one Man*, or *one Woman*, till Death, whether their Love to each other continues or not; nay tho' they hate thoroughly, and despise heartily. There is one Way to remedy this Evil, *viz.* to suffer some Alterations in our *Laws* about *Marriage*, and make *Divorces*, in all just Cases, more easy; for tho' 'tis said a Man shall not put away his Wife but in one Case, it is not said, a Man and his Wife shall not part, when they freely, fully, and upon the *most Deliberation* consent.

The Conveniencies of *Marriage*, are growing *Friendships*, arising from constant good Offices; and there are no Pleasures on Earth equal to those *family Pleasures*. Besides this, there is the Care of their Offspring. Children got out of Wedlock, are thousands of them murder'd, sold, or starved afterwards; and if they live, their Education is quite neglected: So that 'tis no Wonder we have so many *profligate Wretches* about the Town. But in *Marriage*, the Children are honourably own'd, and bred up under the Care of Father and Mother. The Pleasures of Men and Women would also be more *safe*, and *less expensive*; and if they were wise, they might make them more *lasting*, by making them less *common*, and always treating one another with as much *Delicacy* and *Respect* as at their first Courtship.

So that *Marriage*, with all its present Inconveniencies, is infinitely preferable to a *promiscuous Use* of Women, and much better than *Keeping*: But if *Divorces* in all reasonable Cases were permitted, and Care taken of a *frugal* and *virtuous* Education among the Ladies, it would be the most desirable State in the World, and would soon become as *general*, *fashionable*, and *honourable*, as 'tis in itself *moral*, *reasonable*, and highly *useful* to Mankind.

The late Bishop Atterbury's and Mrs. Oldfield's Funerals compar'd,

BY the Interment of the Reverend Dr. Atterbury, late Bishop of Rochester, in that private and secret Manner, as was mentioned in some Papers, many People, says this Writer,

ter, were disappointed, who waited for that Opportunity of decently testifying their Respect to his Lordship's Memory. There would have been no Occasion for a general Summons and Invitation, as was usual at the Roman indictive Funerals: And yet the Obsequies of that great Man would have been celebrated with due Splendor and Magnificence. And, as obscurely as the Solemnities were at last performed, yet the Concern of his Friends was not the less open and distinguishable;

*Quocunq; aspiceret, luctus gemitusq; sonabant,
Formaque non taciti funeris instar erat.*

But notwithstanding the visible Tokens of publick Sorrow, &c. I must freely own, I cou'd not but be much offended at the unworthy Direction of this Funeral. Methinks it was a little like the bustled up clandestine Sale, we have lately heard of. But I must repeat it, the Interring this great Prelate, so universally esteem'd for his admirable Learning, and fine Accomplishments, in so obscure a Manner, highly offended me, and brought all his Troubles afresh to my Mind. Every Circumstance that could give me Pain crouded into it. A Paragraph in a Pamphlet (intituled, A Letter to the Clergy of the Church of England, on Occasion of the Commitment of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Rochester to the Tower of London) which had formerly not a little disturb'd me, presented itself again full of new Vexation and Amazement. After the Author had allow'd, 'that the Bishop ' usually express'd himself in the honourable ' Assembly of Peers, with all the Elegance ' of Language, with all the Justness of Delivery, and the most decent Gesture of an ' Orator: He then goes on to shew ' what ' a sharp and poison'd Arrow Eloquence is ' in the Hands of him, whose Designs are ' evil, and not known to be so, and therefore ' as it is what scarcely one in a Thousand can ' ever arrive at, *so scarcely one in ten thousand ' can safely be trusted with it.* What a Discovery is here! This Design against Orators, is like a strange Piece of Policy us'd amongst the Lacedemonians; of whom it is reported, that whenever they saw a Man grow popular and by Consequence powerful, they banished him out of their Country. But before I take any farther Notice of this, let us just note what Credit and Authority this Enemy to Eloquence honour'd himself with. Why, he was able to tell us of Applications made by the Bishop to the King, with the Success of them: That when he was seiz'd, a strict Command was given to the Messengers to treat him with Reverence; that he enter'd the Council-Cham-

ber twice; that he was permitted to sit, &c. Now don't all this plainly shew, that this Author must be one of Mr. Walsingham's Predecessors, trusted with a few Secrets and like him, apt to blab them a little too much? The Discovery made then above is very extraordinary; hear it again. *As scarcely one in a thousand can ever arrive at Eloquence* (he must mean such as he just before allow'd the Bp. to have) *so scarcely one in ten thousand can safely be trusted with it.* What a Train of frightful Apprehensions does such political Doctrine create! And well might the Preacher of it be ask'd by his ingenious Antagonist; if a Man happens to be eloquent, what must be done with him? How is it to be help'd? What would you counsel the Counsellors to do? Must he have his Head cut off, because there is a fine Tongue in it? I think such Treatment of the Eloquent wou'd be like the Conspiracy of the WICKED against the Just, as it is elegantly describ'd in the 2d Chapter of the Wisdom of Solomon. *The ungodly said, reasoning with themselves, but not aright, Let our strength be the law of justice: for that which is feeble, is found to be nothing worth. Therefore let us lie in wait for the righteous; because he is not for our turn; and he is clean contrary to our doings. He was made to reprove our thoughts. He is grievous unto us even to behold; for his life is not like other men's, his ways are of another fashion. We are esteem'd of him as counterfeits: he abstaineth from our ways as from filthiness. Let us examine him with despitefulness and torture, that we know his meekness, and prove his patience. Let us condemn him with a shameful death: for by his own saying he shall be respected.*

But that I may not be too long, I shall only inform the Directors of the late funeral Rites, which occasion'd these hasty Thoughts, that when another Mrs. Oldfield lies in State in the Jerusalem Chamber, has the Honour of being sung by a full Choir to her Grave, has the solemn Office, appointed by the Church, read over her by a Doctor, whose Mouth the tender Appellation of dear Sister will fit with the exactest Propriety; or when they shall with awful Grimace, and magnificent Pomp and Splendour, obsequiously follow the rotten Reliquet of some Pampyre, who ought to be stak'd into the Earth and pelted to it (as was lately Colonel Don Francisco one of the Species,) I say, when the next Procession of this Kind happens, it will certainly be remember'd what Sort of Funeral was order'd for one, whom

Uno Ore plurimæ consentiunt Gentes Primarium fuisse Virum.

OTHER:

ESTHER: AN ORATORIO; OR SACRED DRAMA. As it is now acted at the Theatre-Royal in the Hay Market with vast Applause. The Musick being composed by the Great Mr. Handel.

The PERSONS represented.

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| Esther. | Priest of the Israelites. |
| Assuerus. | Harbonab. |
| First Israelite. | Persian Officer. |
| Haman. | Second Israelite. |
| Mordecai. | Israelites. |
| Israelite Boy. | Officers. |

ACT I. SCENE I.

Haman, Harbonab, and Officers.

Har. **I**S greater far to spare than to destroy.

Ham. I'll bear no more, it is decreed, All the Jewish race shall bleed.

Hear and obey what Haman's voice commands: Hath not the Lord of all the east

Giv'n all his pow'r into my hands?

Hear, all ye nations, far and wide,

Which own our monarch's sway,

Hear, and obey.

Air.] Pluck root and branch out of the land;

Shall I the God of Israel fear?

Let Jewish blood dye every band;

Nor age nor sex I'll spare:

Raze, raze their temples to the ground,

And let their place no more be found.

Officer. Our souls with ardour glow, To execute the blow.

Chorus.] Shall we the God of Israel fear?

Nor age nor sex we'll spare.

Pluck root and branch out of the land. [Ex.

SCENE II. Israelites.

1st Is. Now persecution shall lay by her iron rod,

Esther is queen, and Esther serves the living God.

Air.] Tune your harps to chearful strains,

Moulder idols into dust;

Great Jehovah lives and reigns,

We in great Jehovah trust.

Chorus.] Shall we of servitude complain,

The heavy yoke, and galling chain?

Air.] If boy, Praise the Lord with chearful noise;

Wake, my glory, wake, my lyre;

Praise the Lord, each mortal voice;

Praise the Lord, ye heav'nly choir:

Zion now her head shall raise;

Tune your harps to songs of praise.

Recit.] O God, who from the suckling's mouth,

Ordainest early praise,

Of such as worship thee in truth,

Accept the humble lays.

Air.] 2d. If. Sing songs of praise, bow down

Our chains we slight, [the knee,

Our yoke is light,

The worship of our God is free.

Zion again her head shall raise;

Tune all your harps to songs of praise.

Chorus again, Shall we of, &c.

SCENE III.

Enter the priest of the Israelites.

How have our sins provok'd the Lord!

Wild persecution hath unsheath'd the sword,

Haman hath sent forth his decree,

The sons of Israel all

Shall in one ruin fall.

Metbinks I hear the mother's groans,

While babes are dash'd against the stones;

I hear the infant's shriller screams,

Stab'd at the mother's breast;

Blood stains the murderer's vest,

And thro' the city flows in streams.

Chorus.] Ye sons of Israel, mourn,

Ye never to your country shall return.

Air.] O Jordan, Jordan, sacred tide!

Shall we no more behold thee glide

The fertile vales along,

As in our great fore-fathers days?

Shall not thy bills resound with praise,

And learn our holy song?

Chorus again, Ye sons, &c.

ACT II. SCENE I.

Esther, Mordecai, and Israelites.

Esther. **W**HY sits that sorrow on thy brow?

Why is thy reverend head

With mournful ashes spread?

Why is the humble sack-cloth worn?

Speak, Mordecai, my kinsman, friend,

Speak, and let Esther know,

Why all this solemn woe?

Mordecai. One fate involves us all,

Haman's decree,

To strike at me,

Hath said, that every Jew shall fall.

Go stand before the king with weeping eye.

Est. Who goes unsummon'd, by the law shall die.

Air.] Mord. Dread not, righteous queen, the

Love will pacify his anger; [danger,

Fear is due to God alone:

Follow great Jehovah's calling;

For thy kindred's safety falling,

Death is better than a throne.

Esther. I go before the king to stand:

Stretch forth, O king, thy scepter'd band.

Air.] Tears assist me, pity moving,

Justice cruel fraud reproving;

Hear, O God, thy servant's prayer:

It is blood that must atone,

Take, O take my life alone,

And thy chosen people spare.

Chorus.] Save us, O Lord!

And blunt the wrathful sword. [Ex.

SCENE II.

Assuerus, Esther, and Israelites.

Assuer. Who dares intrude into our presence,

It is decreed,

He dies for this audacious deed.

M 2

Hab!

* 1st edition of the Libretto.

Hab! Esther there!

The law condemns, but love will spare.

Esther. My spirits sink, alas! I faint.

*Assuerus. Ye powers, what paleness spreads
her beauteous face!*

Esther awake, thou fairest of thy race,

Awake, and live, 'tis my command;

Behold the golden sceptre in my hand,

Sure sign of grace;

The bloody stern decree,

Was never meant, my queen, to strike at thee.

*Air, Duett.] El. Who calls my parting soul
from death?*

Ass. Awake, my soul, my life, my breath.

Esther. Hear my suit, or else I die.

Assuer. Ask, my queen; can I deny?

Air.] O beauteous queen, unclosethose eyes.

My fairest shall not bleed;

Hear love's soft voice, that bids thee rise,

And bids thy suit succeed.

Ask, and 'tis granted, from this hour;

Who shares our heart shall share our pow'r.

Esther. If I find favour in thy sight,

May the great monarch of the east

Honour my feast,

And deign to be his servant's guest;

The king and Haman I invite. [rites?]

*Air.] Assuer. How can I stay when love in-
I come, my queen, to chaste delights.*

With joy, with pleasure, I obey,

To thee I give the day. [Ex. Manent Israelites.]

SCENE III.

Ist Israel. With inward joy his visage glows,

He to the queen's apartment goes:

Beauty has his fury charm'd,

And all his wrath disarm'd.

Chorus.] Virtue, truth, and innocence

Shall ever be her sure defence:

She is heaven's peculiar care,

Propitious heav'n will bear our prayer.

ACT III. SCENE I.

Priest of the Israelites.

Jehovah, crown'd with glory bright,

Surrounded with eternal light,

Whose ministers are flames of fire,

Arise, and execute thine ire.

Chorus.] He comes, he comes, to end our woes,

And pour his vengeance on our foes:

Earth trembles, lofty mountains nod:

Jacob, arise, to meet thy God. [Ex.]

SCENE II.

Assuerus, Haman, Esther, and Israelites.

Assuer. Now, O my queen! thy suit declare,

Ask half my empire, it is thine.

Est. O gracious king! my people spare,

For in their lives you strike at mine;

Reverse the dire decree,

The blow is aim'd at Mordecai and me:

And is the fate of Mordecai decreed,

Who when the Russian's sword,

Sought to destroy my royal lord,

Brought forth to light the desp'rate deed?

Assuer.] Yes, yes, I own,

To him alone,

I owe my life and throne:

Say then, my queen, who dares pursue

The life to which reward is due?

Est. 'Tis Haman's hate,

That sign'd his fate.

Assuer. I swear by yon bright orb of light,

That rules the day,

That Haman's sight

Shall never more behold the golden ray.

Air.] Ham. Turn not, O queen, thy face away,

Behold me, prostrate, on the ground: [kneels,

O speak! his growing fury stay,

Let mercy in thy sight be found.

Air.] Esther. Flatt'ring tongue, no more I'll

Vain are all thy cruel wiles; [bear thou,

Bloody wretch, no more I fear thee,

Vain thy frowns, and vain thy smiles:

Tyrant, when of power possess'd,

Now thou tremblest, when distress'd.

Ass. Guards, seize the traitor, bear him hence,

Death shall reward the dire offence:

To Mordecai be honour paid,

The royal garment bring,

My diadem shall grace his head,

Let him in triumph thro' the streets be led,

Who sav'd the king.

[Exeunt. Manet Haman guarded.]

Air.] Ha. How art thou fallen from thy height!

Tremble, ambition, at the sight:

In power let mercy sway;

When adverse fortune be thy lot,

Lest thou by mercy be forgot,

And perish in that day. [Ex.]

SCENE III.

Enter Israelites with Mordecai in triumph.

Grand chorus.

The Lord our enemy has slain,

Ye sons of Jacob sing a cheerful strain.

Sing songs of praise, bow down the knee,

The worship of our God is free.

The Lord our enemy has slain,

Ye sons of Jacob, sing a cheerful strain.

For ever blessed be his holy name,

Let heaven and earth his praise proclaim;

Let Israel songs of joy repeat;

Sound, all ye tongues, Jehovah's praise,

He plucks the mighty from his seat,

And cuts off half his days.

For ever blessed be his holy name,

Let heaven and earth his praise proclaim,

The Lord his people shall restore,

And we in Salem shall adore.

For ever blessed be his holy name,

Let heaven and earth his praise proclaim.

Mount Lebanon his fire resigns;

Descend, ye cedars; haste, ye pines,

To build the temple of the Lord,

For God his people hath restor'd:

For ever blessed be his holy name,

Let heaven and earth his praise proclaim.

An Epistle from a Gentleman to Sir
H—S—; who, upon having
sav'd his Life, desir'd he would
send him all the Rarities he could
find in his Travels.

SINCE you, dear doctor, sav'd my life,
By turns to bless, and plague my wife,
In conscience I'm oblig'd to do
Whatever is enjoin'd by you:
According then to your command
That I should search the western land
For curious things of ev'ry kind,
And send you all that I could find,
I've ravag'd air, earth, sea, and caverns,
Men, women, children, towns, and taverns;
And greater rarities can shew,
Than Gresham's children ever knew;
Which carrier Dick shall bring you down
Next time his waggon comes to town.
First, Sir, three drops of that same show'r
Which Jove in Danaë's lap did pour;
From Carthage brought the sword I'll send
Which brought queen Dido to her end;
The stone by which Goliath dy'd,
Which cures the head-ach well apply'd;
The snake-skin, which, you may believe,
The devil cast who tempted Eve;
A fig-leave apron, 'tis the same
Which Adam wore to hide his shame,
But now wants dearning; I've beside
The blow by which poor Abel dy'd;
A whetstone worn exceeding small
Time us'd to whet his scythe withal;
The pidgeon stuff, which Noah sent
To tell him when the waters went;
A ring I've got of Sampson's hair,
The same which Dalilah did wear;
St. Dunstan's tong, which story shews
Did pinch the devil by the nose;
The very shaft, which all may see,
That Cupid shot at Anthony;
And, what above the rest I prize,
A glance from Cleopatra's eyes;
Some strains of eloquence that hung
In Roman times on Tully's tongue,
Which long conceal'd and lost had lain
Till C—— found them out again:
Then I've most curious to be seen,
A scorpion's bite to cure the spleen;
A goad which rightly us'd will prove
A certain remedy for love;
As Moor kills worms in stomach bred,
I've pills cure maggots in the head,
With the receipt shews how to make 'em;
To you I leave the time to take 'em.
I've got a rag of Phœbus shrine
Found in the bottom of a mine;
A lawyer's conscience large and fair,
Fit for a judge himself to wear;
With a choice nostrum, fit to make
An oath a catholick won't take.
In a thumb viol you shall see
Close stopp'd some drops of honesty,

Which after searching kingdoms round
At last were in a cottage found;
An antidote, if such there be,
Against the charms of flattery.
I han't collected any care;
Of that there's plenty ev'ry where;
But, after wond'rous labour spent,
I've got one grain of rich content.

It is my wish, as 'tis my glory,
To furnish your knick-knackatory;
I'll only beg, whenever you shew 'em,
You'll tell your friends to whom you owe 'em;
Which may your other patients teach
To do as has done yours, —

An Epitaph on Mr. Aikman, a Painter,
who surviv'd his only Son but a
very short Time, and lies buried
in the same Grave with him: By
the Author of Eurydice.

DEAR to the wise and good, disprais'd by
none,

Here sleep in peace the father, and the son:
By virtue, as by nature, close ally'd,
The painter's genius, but without the pride;
Worth unambitious, wit afraid to shine,
Honour's clear light, and friendship's warmth
divine.

The son, fair-rising, knew too short a date;
But oh! how more severe the parent's fate!
He saw him torn, untimely, from his side,
Felt all a father's anguish, wept — and
dy'd.

On young Maister K——t's holding
forth in the Diocese of H——d.

A Preachment late was made by parson K——t,
To wye with Bowman, that learn'd, pious
wight.

Him bravely born of bardy iron-breed,
With ostrich stomach fit on church to feed,
To qualify, to guide, and fleece a flock,
Dad's golden keys the church's doors unlock.
With doctrine stoln from independent whig,
This ign'rant, raw, conceited, reverend prig,
To brook his name, would darken scripture's
light:

For take away the K, and all is NIGHT.

The last Will of Mr. Matthew A——y
of New-England.

TO my dear wife,
My joy and life,
I freely now do give her
My whole estate,
With all my plate,
Being just about to
leave her.

A frying-pan & kettle,
An ashen pail,
A thrashing flail,
An iron wedge and
beetle.

Two painted chairs,
Nine warden pears,
A large old dripping
platter,

A tub of soap,
A long cart rope,

The

The bed of bay,
On which I lay,
An old sauce-pan for
butter.

A little mug,
A two quart jug,
A bottle full of brandy,
A looking-glass,
To see your face, [dy.
You'll find it very ban-

A musket true,
As ever flew,
A pound of shot & wal-
A leather sash, [let,
My calabash,
My powder-born and
bullet.

An old sword-blade,
A garden spade,
A hoe, a rake, a ladder,
A wooden can,
A clofe-stool pan,
A clyster-pipe & blad-
der.

A greasy bar,
My old ram-cat, [nen,
A yard and half of lin-
A pot of grease,
A woollen fleece,
In order for your spin-
ning.

A small-tooth comb,
An ashen broom, [et,
A candlestick & hatch
A coverlid;
Strip'd down with red,
A bag of rags to patch it.
A ragged mat,
A tub of fat,

A book put out by Bun-
yan,
Another book,
By Robin Rook, [yarn.
A skain or two of spun-

An old black muff,
Some garden stuff,
A quantity of borragge,
Some devil's weed,
And burdock seed,
To season well your
porridge.

A chafing-dish,
With one salt fish,
If I am not mistaken,
A leg of pork,
A broken fork, [con.
And half a fitch of ba-
A spinning-wheel,
One peck of meal,
A knife without a han-
A rusty lamp, [dle,
Two quarts of samp,
And half a tallow can-
dle.

My pouch and pipes,
Two oxen tripes,
An oaken dish well
carved;
My little dog,
And spotted hog,
With two young pigs
just starved.

This is my store,
I have no more,
I heartily do give it;
My years are spun,
My days are done,
And so I think to leave
it.

The last Will of Mr. Edward Ward.

I th' name of God, the king of kings,
Whose glory fills the mighty space,
Creator of all worldly things,
And giver of both time and place,
To him I do resign my breath,
And that immortal soul he gave me;
Sincerely hoping, after death,
The merits of his son will save me.
Oh! bury not my peaceful corpse
In Cripplegate, where discord dwells,
And wrangling parties jangle worse
Than alley-scolds, or Sunday's bells.
To good St. Pancras' holy ground,
I dedicate my lifeless clay,
'Till the last trumpet's joyful sound
Shall raise me to eternal day.
No costly funeral prepare;
'Twixt sun and sun, I only crave
A horse and one black coach, to bear
My wife and children to my grave.

My goods and chattels, I desire,
May pay the honest debts I owe;
The rest (if any) I require
May to my wife and children go.
My blessing unto each I give,
Let that suffice instead of wealth;
May grace attend them whilst they live,
And virtue long preserve their health.
My wife I do appoint the sole
Executrix of this my will,
And set my hand unto the scrole,
In hopes the same she will fulfil.

EDW. WARD.

Made under a dangerous
Illness, and sign'd this
24th of June, 1731.

Richardus Yeo, duodecim annorum
puer, Gulielmo Chesselden Lithoto-
morum præstantissimo, qui me iv.
Id. Apr. 1731, calculo è vesicâ
extracto, ad salutem restituit.

O Gratitude, do thou inspire,
And warm me with poetick fire:
Bid thou the muse to stretch her wing;
And raise her infant voice to sing.
Be Chesselden thy theme of praise,
The subject of thy earliest lays.
By him restor'd from pain to ease,
My life again begins to please.
But I such ceaseless racks before,
And such intestine tortures bore;
That e'en a child I wish'd to die,
Nor grow a man in misery.
Prometheus felt not sharper pain,
Tho' all were true the poets feign;
Tho' beaked vultures, as 'tis said;
On his renewing vitals prey'd.
Oft I complain'd the time was slow,
And linger'd out my hours of woe:
Weary of day, I wish'd the light
Would hasten, and give way to night;
Impatient of the night I lay,
And wish'd again for rising day:
Nor day, nor night, my torments ceas'd;
The growing evil still increas'd:
'Till thou (that day be ever blest,)
Wert call'd, great artist, from the west.
The work was in a moment done,
If possible, without a groan:
So swift thy hand, I could not feel
The progress of thy cutting steel.
Æneas could not less endure,
Tho' Venus did attend the cure:
Not her soft touch, nor hand divine,
Perform'd more tenderly than thine;
When by her help lapis own'd,
The barbed arrow left the wound.
For quicker e'en than sense, or thought,
The latent ill to view was brought;
And I beheld, with ravish'd eyes,
The cause of all my agonies.

* Of Cæsar's sword we wonders bear :

Alcides' club, Pelides' spear :

All these let others celebrate,

The wasteful instruments of fate.

Thy lancet merits more by far,

Than all the weapons us'd in war :

By wounds and death, they glory gain ;

Thou triumph'st over death and pain.

This I, which thousands, witness true ;

Whilst that we live, we live by you.

That I instruction can attend ;

Enjoy the converse of a friend ;

Delight o'er fields and meads to stray,

And with my dear associates play ;

That now my thoughts with ease can flow ;

All this to thee, to thee I owe.

Henceforth if any time I live ;

If any joy I shall perceive ;

If any good hereafter do ;

To thee my thanks for all is due.

Oh! could I reach the true sublime,

With energy of thought in rhyme ;

My verse should fair inscribe thy name,

In lasting monuments of fame.

Long as my life its course shall run,

Till all the fatal thread be spun ;

Each morn, as duly as I rise,

Each eve, before I close my eyes ;

When I adore th' Unseen above,

In whom I live, in whom I move,

And pay my reverential praise,

For all the blessings of my days :

Recounting all, from first to last,

As I from youth to age have past ;

In this memorial first shall stand

His mercy by thy saving hand ;

And above all the race of men,

I'll bless my God for Chesselden.

On his Grace the Lord Lieutenant's
late dangerous Passage from Ireland.

FOUND of his sway, Hibernia mourns

Her darling viceroy gone ;

And Britain with impatience burns

To greet her fav'rite son.

To bless each isle by heav'n design'd,

In well try'd worth approv'd ;

And greatly loving all mankind,

By all mankind below'd.

But see, amidst th' impetuous flood

His storm-beat vessel tost,

Forbid to keep her destin'd road,

And urg'd from coast to coast !

Tet tho' we grieve his last delay,

We slight the vain alarm ;

This tempest may obstruct his way,

But wants the pow'r to harm.

No, not to Dorset (trust th' event)

Can storms or seas be foes,

Since prayers are for his safety sent

By ev'ry wind that blows.

On seeing a very pretty young Lady with Nails
excessively long and dirty.

UNGUILLA's nails kill every grace,

Which strive in vain to adorn her face ;

Beauty invidious they disarm,

And disappoint the threatening harm.

Our wondering eyes obliquely squint,

And with communicated hint,

Officious act the friendly part,

And soon compose the flutt'ring heart.

What pity 'tis mamma don't live,

Her daughter's neatness to revive.

She'd reign thus in consummate fame,

The toast of beaux, the poets theme.

But now the Harpy's claws are seen

Join'd to the face of Cyprus' queen.

To form you one consistent piece,

Unguilla (take it not amiss)

Let cleanliness thy nails adorn,

Or ——— let thy nails thy face deform.

From the Grubstreet Journal.

The Characters of King William and Bishop

Burnet, as drawn by F. Osborne, Esq; F. G. S.

in the London Journal of Saturday, April 29.

IN the world ne'er were seen two men more
contrary :

The king cool, the bishop was warm and unwary.

The one was both politic, close and reserved :

The other was passionate, open, unguarded.

A secret by the first, I say, never was told :

But a secret the last, 'tis known, never could hold.

The king was for measures of keeping his crown,

Tho' with difficulties some, yet measures his own.

The bishop for measures, into which had he enter'd,

The king thought his crown too much would be

ventur'd.

The prince was still prudent, and spoke little

and clever :

The prelate imprudent, and his tongue could hold

newer.

The king lov'd retirement when hyp was upon him ;

The bishop would always be breaking in on him ;

To take up his time with whimsical schemes,

Which the king, still awake, always hated

like dreams.

He knew he was credulous, one, whom a story on

Was easily impos'd : yet an honest historian.

Could two such men possibly agree? — I think not:

The prince was a Dutchman, and the prelate

a Scot.

On Mrs. Camargo and Mrs. Salle, the two

famous Dancers at Paris.

YOUR charms, Camargo, beam delight,

But Salle ravishes the sight :

Your mazy trip the dance improves ;

With shining ease she sweetly moves :

Gay novelty attracts in you ;

Her we inimitable view :

You, like the sprightly wood-nymphs, bound ;

She, like the Graces, skims the ground.

The

The GENTLEMAN'S Monthly Intelligencer.

MAY, 1732.

MONDAY, May 1.



WILLIAM Morrice, Esq; Son-in-Law to the late Bp. Atterbury, being taken into Custody upon his landing at *Dover* from *France*, was examined this Evening before the Duke of *Newcastle*, and discharged. The Vessel which brought over the Corpse of the said late Prelate, was strictly search'd by a Number of Custom-House Officers. His Goods and Effects were soon after deliver'd by the Commissioners of the Customs, to the said Mr. Morrice, who waited on them for that Purpose. (See p. 40.)

TUESDAY, 2.

A Man Dwarf lately brought from *Denmark*, not quite three Foot high, was presented to their Majesties, and the Royal Family. He stood under the Arm of the Duke of *Cumberland*, with which his Royal Highness was much pleased.

The Common-Council of the City of *London* resolv'd to petition the House of Lords, that a Clause may be added to a Bill now depending, (for explaining, &c. an Act to prevent frivolous and vexatious Arrests) in order to restrain Causes under 20*l.* from being mov'd out of the Mayor or Sheriffs Courts of the said City.

WEDNESDAY, 3.

An Express came to *St. James's*, with an Account of the safe Arrival of the Duke and Dutchess of *Dorset*

at *Park-Gate*, from *Ireland*, after a very dangerous Passage. The Seas ran so high, that they broke over them several Times into the State-Room, where their Graces were in Bed. (See p. 89.)

Came on at the *King's - Bench*, a Trial between *Rob. Proof*, *Mary* his Wife, *Susan* and *Amy Whitball*, Plaintiffs; and *Sir George Saunders*, *Knt. Fluellin Aspley*, *Thomas Bullock*, and *James Coleby*, Defendants; on an Issue directed out of Chancery, to try whether the Plaintiffs were sole Heirs, or whether they and *Sir George Saunders* were Coheirs to *Sir Tho. Coleby*, Bart. deceased. The Trial lasted from 10 in the Morning to 8 in the Evening, when the special Jury (*Sir Tho. Cross*, Foreman) brought in their Verdict, that the Plaintiffs and *Sir Geo. Saunders* were Coheirs, and that one Moiety of the real Estate (about 1200*l.* per Ann.) did belong to *Sir George*, and the other Moiety to the Plaintiffs.

THURSDAY, 4.

The *S. S.* Company began to ship Goods on board their Ship the *Royal Caroline* (formerly call'd the *Prince William*) in Consequence of their receiving a Cedula from *Spain* the Day before.

Sir Robert Sutton, Bart. Knight of the *Bath*, a Privy-Counsellor, and Knight of the Shire for the County of *Nottingham*, was expell'd the House of Commons, on Account of the Affairs of the *Charitable Corporation*. (See p. 43.)

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 5.

Sir *Archibald Grant*, Bart. Knight of the Shire for the County of *Aberdeen* in *Scotland*, was expelled the said Hon. House, on the same Account.

A Bill was soon after drawn up to restrain the two last mention'd Gentlemen, as also *Dennis Bond*, *William Burrows*, Esqs; Mess. *George Jackson*, *Benj. Robinson*, *Richard Woolley*, and *Thomas Warren*, from going beyond Sea for a Year, or till the End of the next Sessions; and for discovering their Estates and Effects, and preventing the alienating of the same; for obliging Mr. *William Squire* to surrender himself, &c. and committing *William Burrows*, Esq; to the Fleet, till he complies with the Directions of the Act, &c.

MONDAY, 8.

A Court of Chivalry was held on this Day, which admitted Articles exhibited against Mr. *Baynton*, Mr. *Ladbrook's* Executor, for using Arms, &c. not belonging to his Family; and two Witnesses were sworn, and a Time appointed for their Examination. Then they proceeded against Sir *John Blount*, Bart. who, by his Counsel, denied the Jurisdiction of the Court; but that being over-ruled, an Attachment was order'd against him for Non-Appearance; and then Mr. *Philips* appear'd as Proctor for him. Two Witnesses were also sworn to prove the Articles against Mrs. *Radburn*, and a Time appointed for their Examination. (See p. 39.)

WEDNESDAY, 10.

The Court of *King's-Bench* was mov'd for an Information against Mr. *Osborne*, a Printer in the *Minories*, for printing and publishing a Libel reflecting on the *Jews*, charging some of them with a barbarous Murder, in burning an Infant begot by a Christian on the Body of a *Jewish* Woman; by reason of which they were often insulted by the Populace. The Court granted a Rule for the Defendant to shew Cause this Term.

And some Time after, Mr. *Strange* and Mr. *Marsh*, Counsel for Mr. *Osborne*, mov'd the Court upon the said Rule; and after a short Hearing, the Court thought fit to discharge it.

A Tryal came on at the Court of Common-Pleas, on an Action brought by *Dingley Goodere*, Esq; (Son of Sir *Edward Goodere*, Bart.) against Sir *Rob. Jason*, Bart. for criminal Conversation with his Wife. It lasted till one the next Morning; when (the Matter appearing very manifest) the Jury gave the Plaintiff 1000 *l.* Damages.

THURSDAY, 11.

Abraham Blackmore, Esq; Counsellor at Law, a Prisoner for Debt in the Fleet, cut his Throat in his Apartment in *Bell-Savage* Yard, and the Arteries of his left Wrist, and was found next Morning dead and wallowing in his Blood. The Coroner's Inquest brought him in Lunatick.

FRIDAY, 12.

The Corpse of Dr. *Atterbury*, late Bishop of *Rocheſter*, being remov'd from Mr. *Purdy's*, the Undertaker, late at Night, was interr'd about One in the Morning in his Vault in *Westminster-Abbey*, in a very private Manner, attended only by *William Morrice*, Esq; his Son-in-Law, and his two late Chaplains, the Rev. Dr. *Savage*, and the Rev. Mr. *Moore*. (See p. 83.)

William Burrows, Esq; belonging to the *Charitable Corporation*, was committed close Prisoner to the Fleet, by Order of the Hon. House of Commons.

SATURDAY, 13.

The Mails from *Bristol* and *Gloucester*, containing 46 Bags, which were taken from the Post-Boy last Month, were found in a Wheat-Field; all entire and unopen'd, except the *Bristol*, which had been cut, and only one Letter found in it. (See p. 39.)

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SATURDAY, 20.

The Lady *Lawley* was committed to the *King's-Bench* Prison, for publishing a scandalous Libel, reflecting on the Prosecution and Judgment against her for endeavouring to seduce the King's Evidence against *J. Crook*.

MONDAY, 22.

Two of the condemn'd Malefactors were executed at *Tyburn*, viz. *Edw. Wentland* and *Thomas Beck*, both for Street-Robberies; the rest being all reprieved. (See p. 39.) *Wentland* was 66 Years of Age, and at the Place of Execution said aloud to the People, that he did not rob the Man that swore against him, and that he never wrong'd any body to his Knowledge. *Beck* was about 18 Years old: He desir'd to speak with one *Peter Buck*, who came immediately up to the Cart; and then *Beck* said, *I could not die in Peace, till I did you Justice; for upon my Trial I declared something against you, which was altogether false; and this I desire the World to take Notice of, and not to impute that alledge'd Crime to you.* He said he had been a very naughty disgraceful Boy, and desir'd all, especially young People, to take Example from his sad Fate, to live in the Fear of God, and thus to shun such horrid Measures, and most miserable Calamities.

TUESDAY, 23.

A Court of Honour was held again on this Day, when the Articles against Sir *John Blount*, Bart. for assuming the Arms of *Blount Lord Mountjoy*, were read and admitted, after several Arguments made against them by *Dr. Andrews* and *Dr. Paul*, and supported by *Dr. Henschman*.

The Directors of the *S. S. Company* have resolved, that the Goods which they ship in the *Royal Caroline* shall be register'd, and a Copy of such Register given the *Spaniards*, to prevent and detect any clandestine Trade, by Persons employ'd in their Service, which not only renders the Company obnoxious to the *Spaniards*,

but greatly embarrasses their Affairs, and prejudices them in the Sale of their Goods. And the farther to prevent all Schemes of their superior Officers for private Trade, they will defer the Choice of a Captain and Supercargo till the said Ship be near ready to depart.

FRIDAY, 26.

Signior *John Angelo Belloni* the Banker's Letter from *Rome*, to the Committee of Parliament for inspecting the Affairs of the *Charitable Corporation*, touching the seizing and confining of *J. Thomson*, voted by both Houses an audacious Libel, attempting to impose upon the Parliament and *British* Nation, and to amuse the unhappy Sufferers of the *Charitable Corporation* with deceitful Hopes of Relief; was about One a Clock, burnt before the *Royal-Exchange* by the Hands of the common Hangman, pursuant to the Order of both Houses.

The Translation of this Letter follows.

Gentlemen, *Rome*, May 4, 1732.

TIS with great Pleasure that I embrace this Opportunity, which now offers, of shewing my Esteem and Affection for the *English* Nation, in contributing to the Welfare and Advantage of many particular Persons in that Kingdom, and consequently, to the Satisfaction of the Parliament, and of the whole Nation in general.

As the Frauds which have been committed in the Management of the Affairs of the *Charitable Corporation* have made a great Noise in the World, People, in these Parts, have been sensibly touched with the Misfortunes which they have produc'd, and are fully convinc'd, how much it concerned the whole Nation to find a Redress; and that this could not be effectually done unless (what the Parliament have not yet been able to procure) the Person, Papers, Books and Effects of *Mr. Thomson* should be secur'd.

Having receiv'd Advice therefore, that the said *Mr. Thomson* intended to come to *Rome*, under a fictitious Name, the necessary Means were taken to seize him upon his Arrival, which was accordingly executed. At the same Time were seiz'd also his Papers, the Letters which he had receiv'd since he left *England*, Copies of the Letters which he had wrote to his most intimate Friends, and Minutes of his most secret Affairs. He is now a Prisoner in the Castle of *St. Angelo*, whereby he has been in a manner forced into a Confession and Discover-

ry of the whole Mystery of that Affair; and which he has done in so ample a Manner, as to give an Account, not only of the Books and Effects of the Company, but also of his own.

This being done, I was order'd to communicate this important Discovery, in the most proper Manner, for the Good and Advantage of the *English* Nation; for which Purpose I immediately dispatch'd an Express to one of my Correspondents at *Paris*, with all the Papers relating to that Affair, to the End they might be put into your Hands. But as it seems just, that the Proprietors of the *Charitable Corporation*, who are going to reap so great a Benefit from this Discovery, should agree and consent to certain Articles, before the Delivery of these Papers and Writings into your Hands; I have order'd my Correspondent to insist upon such previous Agreement and Consent, and to keep those Writings in his own Custody, merely as a Pledge, till Things should be agreed upon; and I make no Doubt, but that this Precaution, as well as the Articles themselves, will appear just and reasonable to every Person concerned.

Having thus executed what I had in Trust, I have nothing to add, but my sincere Wish, that you may be assur'd of the Regard I have for the *English* Nation, and of the ardent Desire I shall ever retain to promote their Welfare.

I am, &c. *John Angelo Belloni.*

The Conditions signed by Thomson's Hand, and enclosed with Belloni's Letter, viz.

Memorand. which I humbly beg may be stipulated, and made the Conditions for delivering up the Books and Papers. 1. That my Sureties may have their Bonds up, in all five thousand Pounds. 2. That *Lancelot Ord*, Esq; who sold me a small Estate, the Value of one thousand three hundred Pounds, (after paying a Mortgage upon it) in Consideration of an Annuity I was to pay him for Life, be allowed to take quiet Possession of that Estate again. 3. My Father having taken a Bond in my Name from Mr. *Blackwood*, though the Money was his own, I desire, upon his Proof of that, that he may be allowed to receive it upon a Power of Attorney I sent him for that Purpose, and that they will not put him to Trouble, because it happens to be in my Name. [N. This Bond is only for ten thousand Pounds.] 4. There is somewhere a Bond of my Brother *Samuel's*. I desire it may be delivered up, because he is not in a Capacity to pay it. 5. I desire, that those that have had my Books and Papers in keeping, may have no Trouble upon their surrendering them, in case in the Act that passes, any Penalty is annexed to that. 6. I desire, I may be enabled to pay about two thousand seven hundred Pounds, private Debts I owe to a Number of

People. 7. What is proper for myself, I submit it; I only observe, that I have at present discovered of my own private Effects, which will appear upon casting up the Accounts, the Sum of twenty six thousand Pounds, and my Books and Papers will discover a much larger Sum. *J. Thomson.*

MONDAY, 29.

The Sessions ended at the *Old-Bailey*, when the 9 following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *John Osborne*, *Edw. Paul* alias *Spaw*, and *Michael Spaw*, for Street Robberies; *Robert Robinson*, *John Wakeling* and *John Dunstan*, for Burglary; *Henry Barnes*, *William Woolcott*, and *John Longman*, for the Highway. Three were burnt in the Hand, and 27 ordered for Transportation.

John Waller alias *Trever*, was tryed for Misdemeanour, in giving a false Information on Oath before Justice *Giffard* in the Name of *Trever*, against *John Edgeling* for robbing him on the Highway; for which Robbery the said *Edgeling* and another were try'd at the last *Hertford* Assizes, and acquitted. The said *Trever* then went by the Name of *Waller*, and prosecuted in that Name. It appear'd on the Trial, that he had for some Years made it his Practice to go the several Circuits, and swear against innocent Persons that they robb'd him, for the sake of the Reward; particularly it was sworn against him by the Clerk of the Arraignments for *Cambridge*, that at the last Assizes there, the said *Waller* swore against two Men, for robbing him, and they were both found guilty and condemned; but by means of the said Gentleman, and the Country People being dissatisfied with the Sentence, Mr. *Baron Comyns* reprieved them till they should enquire after *Waller's* Character; which being done, he was found to be a notorious Rogue in that Way; upon which the two Men were pardon'd. The Indictment he was now try'd on being plainly prov'd, he was found guilty; but it not coming within the Act, which makes Perjury Death, (it being only before a Justice)

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he was fin'd 20 Marks, to suffer two Years Imprisonment, to find Security for his good Behaviour for Life, and stand in the Pillory bareheaded, with his Crime writ in great Characters over his Head, once at the *Seven Dials*, and once facing *Hick's-Hall*; and afterwards to stand before the Pillory at each Place, bareheaded as before; and this, on four different Days, and one Hour at each Standing.

TUESDAY, 30.

The Birth-Day of the Princesses *Amelia* and *Carolina* was celebrated as usual, the first being born May, 30, 1711, and the other May 30, 1713.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

Mr. *Strickland Gough*, presented to the Vicar. of *Great Ness* in *Shropshire*.

Mr. *Muchall*, to the Vicarage of *Renton* in *Staffordshire*.

Mr. *Wm. Borlace*, to the Rectory of *Saxby* in *Lincolnshire*.

Mr. *Wm. Huddleston*, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Turley* in *Gloucestershire*.

Mr. *George Topping* inducted into the Living of *Wadenham cum Cuddington* in *Berks*.

Mr. *Bundy*, made D. D.

Mr. *Dawson*, presented by the Earl of *Uxbridge* to the Living of *Stepenhill* near *Burton upon Trent*.

Mr. *Edw. Patterson*, who lately conform'd, ordain'd by the Bp. of *Durham*.

Dispensations pass'd the Great Seal, to enable Mr. *Wm. Borlace* to hold the Rectory of *Ludgvan* together with the Vicarage of *St. Just*, both in *Cornwall*: And Mr. *Joshua Howell* to hold the Vicarage of *Pelint* together with that of *Morvall*, both likewise in *Cornwall*.

Mr. *Asberton*, Fellow of *Christ's* College, *Cambridge*, presented by the Master and Fellows of the said College to the Rectory of *Little Endfield* in *Essex*.

Mr. *Morrison*, Canon of *St. Paul's*, presented by the Dean and Chapter to a Living in *Essex*, of 200*l.* per Ann.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

Francis Seymour, Esq; (about the

End of *April*) chosen Memb. of Parl. for *Gread Bedwin* in *Wils*: And Sir *James Nasemith*, Bart. Knight of the Shire for *Peebles* in *Scotland*.

Rob. Byng, Esq; made Comptroller of the Store-Keepers Accounts of the Navy, in the room of *Wm. Cleaveland*, Esq; who resign'd.

A Commission pass'd the Seals constituting the following Gentlemen principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy, viz. *James Mighells*, Esq; Sir *Jacob Ackworth*, Knt. *Thomas Pearse*, Esq; Sir *George Saunders*, Knt. *John Fawler*, *Robert Byng*, *Thomas Kemptborne*, Esqs; Sir *Nicholas Trevanion*, Knt. *Richard Hughes*, Esq; *Vere Beauclerc*, Esq; commonly call'd Lord *Vere Beauclerc*, who was re-elected a Representative for *New Windsor*.

Joseph Saunders, Gent. appointed Ensign of a Company in the Hon. Col. *Mountague's* Regiment of Foot.

The Lord Primate, the Lord *Finglass*, the Lord High-Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons of *Ireland*, were (the latter End of *April*) sworn in Lords Justices of that Kingdom.

Sir *George Saunders*, was made first Captain under the Lord *Torrington*, Commander in Chief of the Fleet bound to *Holland* with his Majesty.

The Hon. *John Fitz-Williams*, Page of Honour to his Majesty, made a Cornet in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards blue.

The Hon. *Patty Byng*, Esq; Treasurer of the Navy, made one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy-Council.

Col. *Phipps*, a Native of *New England*, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, under his Excellency Governor *Belcher*.

Capt. *Smith* made Commander of the *Dursley Galley*, Capt. *Medley*, of the *Gibraltar*; and Capt. *Falkingham*, Commodore, in the *Salisbury*, to go to *Newfoundland*, of which he is also appointed Governor.

George Earl of Macclesfield, chosen High

High Steward of *Henley upon Thames*, in the room of the late Earl his Father.

Earl *Cowper* and the Lord *Strathnaver*, propos'd and admitted Fellows of the *Royal Society*.

A Son of Major *Kemp* made Ensign of his Royal Highness the Duke's young Company of Grenadiers.

The Lord Viscount *Howe*, appointed Governor of *Barbadoes*.

John Cookson, Esq; one of the Commissioners for licensing Hackney Coaches and Chairs.

John Temple, Esq; Auditor of the Duties on Hides, Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate.

Stephen Boyce, Esq; made Captain of a Company in Colonel *Bisset's* Regiment of Foot.

Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, Commander of the *Edinburgh*, made Commodore of the Squadron in the *West-Indies*, in the room of Commodore *Lestock*, recall'd; Capt. *Robert Trevor*, Captain of the *Edinburgh*, in the room of Sir *Chaloner Ogle*; and Capt. *Joseph Laws*, Captain of the *Exeter*, in the room of Capt. *Trevor*.

Mr. *Jackson*, Surveyor of the *London Brewery* of his Majesty's Excise, appointed Examiner thereof, a Place of between 3 and 400 *l.* a Year.

Mr. *Proffor*, Steward to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, made Judge of *Brecknock, Glamorgan and Radnorshire*, in the room of the Hon. *John Verney*, Esq; who resign'd.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord *Wilmington* elected a Governor of the *Charter-house*, in the room of the late Earl of *Macclesfield*.

— *Payne*, of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq; appointed one of his Majesty's Council in the Dutchy Court of *Lancaster*, in the room of the Hon. *John Finch*, Esq; who resigned.

Major-General *Honeywood* made Commander of the Regiment of Dragoons, lately the Lord *Carpenter's*, deceas'd.

The Lord *Mark Kerr*, Colonel of

the Regiment of Dragoons, lately Major-General *Honeywood's*.

Col. *John Middleton*, succeeds the Lord *Mark Kerr* in the Command of his Regiment of Dragoons. And,

The Earl of *Rothes* succeeds Col. *Middleton* in his Regiment of Foot.

Brigadier-Gen. *Moyle* made Commander of the Regiment of Dragoons, late Brig. Gen. *Croft's* deceas'd.

Archibald Hamilton, Esq; of the Regiment of Foot, late Brig. Gen. *Pocock's*, deceas'd.

John Suckling, Esq; made Lieut. Col. to Sir *James Wood's* Regiment of Foot.

General *Wade*, appointed Governor of *Berwick* and of *Holy-Island*.

In *Ireland*; *John Holmes*, Esq; made Capt. of a Company in the Regiment of Foot, commanded by Lieut. Gen. *Pearce*; *Peter Bruneval*, Esq; Captain-Lieutenant, *Rob. Cuthbertson*, Gent. Lieutenant, and *Jocelyn Robinson*, Gent. an Ensign in that Regiment. Likewise, *Thomas Paget*, Esq; Lieut. Col. of the Regiment of Horse, commanded by *John Ligonier*, Esq; and Capt. of a Troop in that Regiment. And *John Fletcher*, Esq; one of the six Commissaries of the Musters there.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Mr. *James Mitchell*, an eminent Apothecary at *Hackney*, to Mrs. *Barnwell*, Relict of Mr. *Barnwell*, late of *London*, a Lady of 8,000 *l.* Fortune.

The Rev. Mr. *Webb* of *Dorsetshire*, to Mrs. *Phipps*, youngest Daughter of the late Sir *Constantine Phipps*.

The Lady of the Lord Viscount *Limerick*, about this Time, brought to Bed of a Son.

Mr. *Graham* of *Gartmore* in *Scotland*, married to the Lady *Margaret Cunningham*, Daughter to the Earl of *Glencairn*.

Mr. *Liste*, to Miss *Foster*, only Daughter to *George Foster*, Esq; at *Kensington*, of 4,000 *l.* Fortune.

The Lord Viscount *Cullen* of *Ireland*,

land, to Miss Warren, Daughter of Borlace Warren, Esq; Member of Parliament for Nottingham.

Hen. Walker of Eppersone in Nottinghamshire, Esq; to Miss Becher, Daughter of Edward Becher of Norwood Park, in the said County, Esq;

Mr. Butler of Grays-Inn, to the Lady Clanbrazil, of Ireland.

Mr. John Wilks, Jun. an eminent Distiller of Clerkenwell, to Miss Hope, of 10,000 l. Fortune.

The Lady of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Harvey, delivered of a Son.

John Clark of Stratford in Essex, Esq; married to Mrs. Westfield, Relict of Mr. Westfield, an eminent Grocer, of 30,000 l. Fortune.

The Earl of Sunderland, to the only Daughter of the Lord Trevor, of 20,000 l. Fortune.

William Carr, Esq; Representative for Newcastle upon Tyne, to Mrs. Ellison of the County of Durham, a Fortune of 10,000 l. in Money, and 1,500 l. per Ann. in Land.

William Carbonnel, Esq; to Miss Whaland.

Samuel Reynardson, of Bloomsbury-Square, Esq; to Miss Knipe, Daughter of the late Sir Randolph Knipe, of 15,000 l. Fortune.

Mr. Walcot, worth 3,000 l. per Ann. to Miss Dashwood, a 12,000 l. Fortune, Niece of Dr. King, Master of the Charter-house.

The Lord Abergavenny, to the Lady Rebecca Herbert, Daughter to the Earl of Pembroke.

Capt. Wentworth, to the Relict of John Hill, Esq; of Hampstead.

Mr. Vander Meer, a Dutch Merchant, to Mrs. Rambault, Relict of a French Officer.

The Rev. Mr. Gee, of York, to Miss Wywill, Sister of Sir Marmaduke Wywill, of Constable Burton in Yorkshire, Bart.

Capt. Barton, to Miss Constantine.

Mr. Robert Macdonnald, an eminent Merchant of Dublin, to Miss Ruffel of Kentish-Town.

George Chamberlayne, Esq; Representative for Buckingham, to Miss Hardy, a Daughter of Sir Thomas Hardy, of 10,000 l. Fortune.

The Lady of David Polhill, Esq; deliver'd of a Son.

DEATHS.

Col. James Vetch, formerly Governor of Annapolis Royal.

Miss Leicester, Niece to Sir Nathaniel Curzon.

Francis Hume, Esq; suddenly, at East-Aston, as he was walking in his Garden.

Paul Daranda, Esq; formerly a Dutch Merchant in Devonshire-square, suddenly at Putney.

Capt. William Pugfley, Commander of the Prince William, lately arriv'd from Cadiz.

The Lady Harrington, Wife of Sir James Harrington, Bart. at Hampstead.

The Lady Hoghton, Relict of Sir Charles Hoghton, of Hoghton Town in Lancashire, Bart.

The Lady Hatton, Wife of Sir Thomas Hatton, in Bloomsbury-square.

The Lady of Alexander Baird, Esq; Sister to the Lord Belhaven, at Inveresk in Scotland.

Mr. John Roffe, many Years Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the City of Westminster.

The Hon. H. Hawley, Esq; Col. of a Regiment of Dragoons in Ireland, suddenly.

Samuel Wright, Esq; of a good Estate in Lancashire.

The Lady Furnese, Mother of Sir Robert Furnese.

Mr. Whitmore, of the Playhouse in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, dropt down dead suddenly.

Mr. Samuel Palmer, a noted Printer.

Mrs. Gulton, in Craven-street in the Strand.

The Rev. Mr. William Hewett, B. D. Fellow of Magdalen-College, Oxon.

Capt. Barker, Commander of the Friendship, lately arriv'd from Oporto.

Edmund

Edmund Hill, Esq; Land Surveyor of *Lynn*.

Mr. Pennirick, an eminent *Hamburg* Merchant.

Thomas Jures, Esq; of a good Estate in *Wiltshire*.

The Relict of the Hon. *Henry Howard* of *Clun* in *Shropshire*, Esq;

Samuel Clark, Esq; commonly call'd *Major Clark*, of about 700 *l. per Ann.*

The Hon. *Walter Loutber*, Esq; at *Oxford*.

Mr. Pitt, Head-Keeper of *Newgate*. The Place, reckon'd worth 5 or 6000 *l.* falls one third to the Lord Mayor, one third to the City, and one third between the two Sheriffs. *Mr. Nichols*, who was Clerk under *Mr. Pitt*, gave Security to the Sheriffs for acting in the said Post as Keeper.

James Jones, of a good Estate in *Northumberland*.

John Coney, of *West-Coney* in *Staffordshire*, Esq;

Capt. Cooke, who married a Daughter of *Mr. Tysson* of *Hackney*.

John Collins, Esq; an old experienc'd Officer of the Navy.

The Rev. *Mr. William Louth*, Prebendary of *Winchester*, and Rector of *Buriton* near *Petersfield* in *Hampshire*.

Capt. Rochford, at his House in *St. Katharine's*.

Col. Howe, an old experienc'd Officer in the Army.

John Medcalf, Esq; one of the Benchers of *Grays-Inn*, in the 82d Year of his Age.

Sir Henry Ashurst, of *Waterstoke* in *Oxfordshire*, Bart.

Barnaby Barrow, Esq; Comptroller of the Excise in *Scotland*, a Place of 400 *l. per Ann.*

The Rev. *Mr. William Millar*, Minister of the *Old Gray Fryars Kirk*, at *Edinburgh*.

John Gordon, Esq; Son of *Sir James Gordon*, a *Scotch* Baronet.

Mr. Simon Henley, Brother of the

Rev. *Mr. Henley* of the Oratory.

Mr. Charles Heather, an eminent Merchant, at his Seat at *Hamshead*.

The Rev. *Mr. John Laurence*, Rector of *Bishops Weremouth*, in the County and Diocese of *Durham*, and Prebendary of *Sarum*, famous for his Writings on the Art of Gardening. His Living near 500 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. John Gilbert, Auctioneer and Warehouse-keeper to the *East India* Company, and Father of the present Dean of *Exeter*.

Daniel Browne, Esq; a Gentleman Farmer at *Hendon* in *Middlesex*, possess'd of between 3 and 400 *l. per Ann.*

The Lady of the Hon. *David Scot*, Sister of *Sir Robert Gordon*, a *Scotch* Baronet.

Mr. Tho. Penny, Steward to the D. of *Somerset* for many Years.

Emery Arquis, Esq; of a plentiful Estate.

Mrs. Brent, an elderly Widow Lady, reputed worth 20,000 *l.*

Capt. Fielding, at his Lodgings at *Hammersmith*.

Mrs. Ratcliff, possess'd of a very great Fortune.

Mrs. Withers, Mother to the late *Charles Withers*, Esq; Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Woods.

Mr. Tho. Briquett, Tobacconist in *Friday-street*, who left the Bulk of his Estate (computed at 30,000 *l.*) to his Nephew, *John Briquett*, Esq; who belongs to the Law.

Miss Jackson, a rich Heiress at *Horsbam* in *Sussex*.

Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Lighbown of *Stretford* in *Lancashire*, Chapman.

John Forth, of *London*, Sugar-Refiner.

Daniel Raven late of *Chelmsford* in *Essex*, Innholder and Chapman.

Thomas Massey and *John Massey* of *Aldersgate-street*, Tobacconists and Co-partners.

Thomas

Thomas Lane, of *St. Andrews-Holborn*, Victualler.

Abraham Ward, late of *Thetford* in *Norfolk*, Merchant.

Thomas Hales, late of *New-Sarum* in *Wiltshire*, Mercer.

John Hall, now or late of *New-Sarum* in *Wiltshire*, Clothier.

John Capon, of *Bury St. Edmond's* in *Suffolk*, Upholsterer.

John Dale, of *West-Smithfield*, *London*, Linnen-Draper.

Thomas Massey, jun. of *Aldersgate-street*, *London*, Haberdasher.

Robert Ker, late of *Cheapside*, Goldsmith.

John Hilliard of *Purton* in *Wiltshire*, Vintner and Malster.

Joseph Corbin of *Copthall-Court*, *London*, Packer.

John Kendale, late of *Eaton* in *Bucks*, Innholder and Vintner.

Robert Lattimer, of *Bishopsgate-street*, *London*, Tobacconist.

Richard Spermer, late of *Cannon-street*, *London*, Woollen-Draper.

James Pierce, of *Fenchurch-street*, *London*, Sadler.

Jonathan Ford, of the *Three-Cranes*, *Thames-street*, *London*, Brewer.

The Speaker's Reprimand to Sir John Eyles, March 31, 1732.

Sir John Eyles,

THE House have come to a Resolution, that you are guilty of a great Irregularity, as a Commissioner and Trustee for Sale of the forfeited Estates for the Use of the Publick, by impowering Mr. *Samuel Allen*, Secretary of the Commissioners and Trustees for the Sale of the said Estates, to sign your Name, when absent, in order to make up the Number of Commissioners and Trustees requir'd by Act of Parliament, to Matters of Form, in Proceedings under the said Act.

And have imposed a Command upon me, which is the only one, I can truly say, that ever I received with any Uneasiness in the Place I now

fit; not from any Doubt of the Justice of the Command, nor from any Unwillingness in me to obey an Order of the House; but because you, Sir, are unfortunately the Subject of it, for whom I have always had the greatest personal Regard.

The Offence you are guilty of, having come within the Notice of the House, it was impossible it should escape their Censure, as it had a Reference to a Trust reposed in you; repos'd by Parliament! the highest and most sacred Authority any Subject of this Kingdom can act under! and with a particular Confidence in you, and the other join'd with you, because of the Relation you bore to the Parliament: A Trust of great Importance, and which required great Pains and Attention to it, and for that a very considerable Recompence was assigned to you out of the publick Treasure. The Recompence, Sir, you enjoy'd; but the Pains and Attention expected from you, you fail'd in, and illegally delegated your Trust in Instances where a false and fraudulent Use has been made of it.

But, happy for you, Sir, it appears to the House to have been a Matter rather of evil Example, than evil Intention in you; for which Reason, the Resolutions of the House, on this Occasion, have a Mixture of Justice and Mercy; and as your Offence will always justify the Censure of the House upon you, let it be your Care, Sir, that your future Behaviour always justify the Lenity of the House to you. Let the Justice of the House make you fear, and the Clemency of the House make it a Matter of Sorrow in you to offend again.

This Sense, I persuade myself you have of the Judgment the House has pass'd upon you, which is, That I reprimand you for your said Offence; and I do reprimand you accordingly.

Sir

Sir John Eyles's Reply.

S I R,

I AM very much ashamed of an Offence that has drawn upon me the Animadversions and Censure of this House; an Offence which, at the Time of committing it, I had scarce any Idea of being subject to Blame for. I am now made truly sensible of it, and the strong and lively Colours in which you, Sir, have drawn it, will be to me a lasting Memento for future Caution.

The Judgment the House has pass'd upon me I endure with a dutiful Submission; and you, Sir, having shewn that Tenderneſs and Humanity which is agreeable to your Nature, in pronouncing it, and thereby, in some Degree, abated its Rigour, I cannot but express my grateful and sincere Acknowledgement to yourself, and also to the House, for their Favour in not carrying this Censure to any further Consequence.

On the 1st. of *June* his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and put an End to the Session by the following most gracious Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

YOU having now dispatched all the Publick Business that it was practicable for you to go thro' with at present, and the Season of the Year being so far advanced, I believe it will not be disagreeable to you, that I give you an Opportunity of retiring into the Country, by putting an End to this Session of Parliament.

It is unnecessary for me to represent to you the happy State and Situation of Publick Affairs both at Home and Abroad. You must all be sensible of what is universally seen

and felt in the full Enjoyment of a general Peace. The Concurrence of the *States General* in the late Treaty of *Vienna* has perfected the Establishment of the publick Tranquillity, as far as human Prudence can foresee or provide; and a faithful Observance and Execution of the Treaties and Alliances now subsisting among the several Princes and Powers of *Europe*, free from groundless Jealousies, and void of all ambitious Views, will be the most effectual Means to continue and preserve the Blessings to Us.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I return you My Thanks for the Provisions you have made for the Defence and Security of the Kingdom, and for carrying on the Service of the current Year. It is a great Satisfaction to Me to see you have turned your Thoughts towards raising the necessary Supplies, by such Methods as may be the least burthensome to My People: And as this cannot but be received in the Country as a most grateful and acceptable Service, I hope it will encourage you to pursue such Measures for the future, as may on all Occasions render the Supplies that shall be necessary, as equal and as easy as is possible.

E

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It being necessary for Me to visit My *German* Dominions this Year, I have determined to leave the Queen Regent here during my Absence; and I doubt not but it will be your Endeavours to make the Government as easy to Her, as, I am confident, it will be Her Care, by a just and prudent Administration, to deserve your Duty and Regard. I recommend to you all, in your several Stations, to study and consult the Preservation of the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom.

FROM *Paris*: The first President, and other Deputies of the Parliament, being returned from *Compeigne*, the said President gave the Assembly an Account how they had been received by the King; that his Majesty would not hear their Remonstrances, saying, he had let them know his Will, and that he charged them to obey it; that he forbid all Remonstrances; that they had already too well deserved his Resentment; and that they would do well to be obedient for the future, and go Home and mind their own Business: That the first President offering to speak, the King commanded him to be silent; that the Abbot *Pucelle* (one of the Counsellors) approaching his Majesty to deliver him a Paper, he ordered the Secretary of State to tear it in Pieces, as he did: That the said Abbot was order'd to go into Exile to his Abbey of *Corbigny*, and that Counsellor *Titon* was sent to the Castle of *Vincennes*. No Members have since come to Parliament, and the Advocates also stay at Home; so that the Processes are at a Stand, and these Things begin to work in other Parliaments of the Kingdom.

From *Leghorn*. Our last Letters from *Corfica* confirm, that the Malecontents of that Island have accepted of the general Pardon offer'd them by the Prince of *Wirtemberg* in the Emperor's Name, and under the Guaranty of his Imperial Majesty, and in Consequence thereof they had concluded a Sort of Suspension of Arms, and given necessary Hostages on both Sides.

From *Madrid*. The Artillery embarked at *Barcelona* is arrived at *Alicant*, as also the greatest Part of the Troops designed for the Expedition, and the general Officers who are there, hurry forward every Thing, that they themselves may be ready to go on board the Fleet, which, how-

ever, they believe can't be able to put to Sea before the 8th or 10th of *June*, there being not yet a sufficient Number of Transports ready. People still seem assured, that this Armament is designed against *Oran*.

From *Constantinople*; that the *British* Ambassador and those of the Factory of that Nation going on board the *William*, Capt. *Petre*, to an Entertainment, staid till late in the Evening: And at the Departure of the Ambassador, the Ship saluted him with several Guns (tho' 'tis said the firing of a Gun after Sun-set in their Harbours is contrary to the *Turkish* Customs) the Noise of which alarm'd the Seraglio; that Court apprehending a new Insurrection, and that the Guns were a Signal to the Populace. The Sultan sent to enquire the Cause; which when known, he in his Passion sent Orders to hang up the Captain directly; but he getting away in Time, the Grand Signior sent for the Factory, and imprison'd those that appear'd.

The Earl of *Kinnoul* was also rudely treated by the Vizier, and order'd to depart; but in a Day or two Matters cool'd, and the Vizier becoming more considerate, his Excellency found Means to have their Affair so represented to the Grand Signior, that the Merchants were releas'd; and the Druggerman of the Porte was afterwards sent to him with a Compliment and Excuse from his Sublime Highness for what had pass'd.

From *Venice*. The Report spread upon the Arrival of the St. *Andero* from *Corfou*, appears to be so far true, that a dangerous Conspiracy was discovered at *Constantinople*, to dethrone the reigning Sultan, and reinstate his Uncle, depos'd last Year; but was timely discover'd, and the principal Conspirators put to Death, with a vast Number of Accomplices.

Prices of Goods, &c. in May, 1732.

101

Towards the End of the Month.

STOCKS.

| | |
|--|---|
| S. Sea 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 9, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | Afric. 40 |
| —Bonds l. 3 1 | Royal Aff. 101 a $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| —Annu. 108 $\frac{7}{8}$ | Lon. ditto 13 a $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Bank 148 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | Y. Build. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| —Circ. l. 8 | 3 p. C. An. 98 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Mil. Bank 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Eng Copper l. 2 6 |
| India 178, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | Welsh dit. 1l. 15 |
| —Bonds l. 6 11 a 12 | Blank Tick. 7l. 9 |

The Course of EXCHANGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amst. 35 3 | Bilboa 42 |
| D. Sight 35 | Leghorn 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rotter. 35 4 | Genoa 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hamb. 34 4 | Venice 48 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| P. Sight 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ | Lisb. 5 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ |
| Bourdaul 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ | Oport. 5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cadiz 42 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | Antw. 36 1 |
| Madrid 42 $\frac{1}{8}$ | Dublin 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$ |

Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Wheat 20 27 | Oates 10 14 |
| Rye 14 15 | Tares 20 26 |
| Barley 12 15 | Pease 20 24 |
| H. Beans 14 20 | H. Pease 13 16 |
| P. Malt 17 22 | B. Malt 16 19 |

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from April 25. to May 30.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|------|
| Christned | Males 798 | Females 763 | 1561 |
| Buried | Males 954 | Females 938 | 1892 |

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Died under 2 Years old | 764 |
| Between 2 and 5 | 120 |
| 5 10 | 60 |
| 10 20 | 56 |
| 20 30 | 134 |
| 30 40 | 180 |
| 40 50 | 182 |
| 50 60 | 150 |
| 60 70 | 108 |
| 70 80 | 70 |
| 80 90 | 59 |
| 90 and upwards | 9 |

1892

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 2l. 15 a Load.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Coals per Chaldron 22 to 23 | Sugar Powder best 50 a 56s. | Manna 18d. a 3s. 6d. |
| New Hops per Hun. 6l. a 7l. 15s. | Ditto second Sort 49s. | Mustick white 4s. 6d. |
| Old Hops 4l. a 5l. | Loaf Sugar doublerefin'd 8d. a 9d. | Opium 11s. |
| Rape Seed 19l. | Ditto single refine 60s. a 70s. | Quicksilver 4s. 6d. |
| Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half | | Rhubarb 20 a 22s. |
| on board, 16 a 16l. 10s. | Grocery Wares by the lb. | Sarsaparilla 3s. 6d. |
| Tin in Blocks 4l. | Cinamon 7s. 9d. | Saffron English 26s. |
| Ditto in Bars 4l. 2s. | Clowes 9s. 1d. | Wormseeds 4s. 6d. |
| Copper Eng. best 5l. 5s. | Mace 15s. 6d. | Balsam Copaiwa 2s. 10d. |
| Ditto ordinary 4l. 16s. a 5l. | Nutmegs 8s. 6d. | Balsam of Gilead 18s. |
| Ditto Barbary 68 a 72l. | Sugar Candy white 12d. a 17d. | Hypocacuanæ 6s. |
| Iron of Bilboa 14l. 10s. per Ton. | Ditto brown 6d. half penny | Ambergreece per oz. 14s. |
| Ditto of Sweden 15l. 10s. | Pepper for home consump. 14d. | Wine, Brandy, and Rum. |
| Tallow 40s. | Ditto for Exportation 10d. | Oporto red per Pipe 32l. a 35l. |
| Country Tallow 38s. 6d. | Tea Bobea fine 10s. a 12s. | Ditto white 40l. |
| Cocbineal 17s. | Ditto ordinary 10s. | Lisbon red 36l. |
| | Ditto Congo 10 a 14s. | Ditto white 26l. |
| Grocery Wares by the C. | Ditto Pekoe 10 a 14s. | Sherry 27l. |
| Raisins of the S. 30s. | Ditto Green fine 10 a 13s. | Canary new 26l. |
| Ditto Malaga Frailes 18s. | Ditto Imperial 9 a 12s. | Ditto old 36l. |
| Ditto Smirna new none | Ditto Hyson 30 a 35s. | Florence 3l. 10 |
| Ditto Alicant 18s. 6d. | | French red 36l. a 50l. |
| Ditto Lipra new none | Drugs by the lb. | Ditto white 20l. |
| Ditto Belvedera 21s. | Balsam Peru 16s. | Mountain Malaga old 28 a 30l. |
| Currants 45s. | Cardamoms 3s. 4d. | Ditto new 20 a 24l. |
| Ditto new 48s. | Campbire resin'd 17s. | Brandy Fr. per Gal. 6s. a 6s. 6d. |
| Prunes French 23s. | Crabs Eyes 22d. | Rum of Jam. 6s. a 6s. 6 |
| Figs none | Jallop 3s. 9d. | Ditto Lew. Islands 5s. a 6s. |

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